FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 143 *25 July 1983*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Sundic on U.S. Allocation for MX Missiles BB 1
APN Article Discusses West's Need To Disarm BB 2
[Beglov in ZYCIE WARSZAWY 18 Jul]
Soviet Booklet Published in Hungarian BB 3

BULGARIA

Materials on Guinean President's Visit C 1
Zhivkov Dinner Toast [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 19 Jul] C 1
End of Visit C 3
Departure From Varna C 4
USSR Ambassador Presents Credentials to Zhivkov C 4
Meetings With Soviet Railways Minister C 5
Discussions Held C 5
Protocol Signed C 6
Zhivkov, Filipov Message to Nicaraguan Leaders C 6
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 19 Jul]
National Committee on Palestine Established C 7
Zhivkov, Filipov Greet Mongolian Leaders C 7
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 11 Jul]
Zhivkov, Filipov Greet Hungarian Chiefs C 8
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 16 Jul]
Zhivkov Receives New Ethiopian Ambassador C 9
Radio Reports Leaders Appearances 17-23 Jul C 9

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Peace Assembly Church Group Conclusions D 1
Youth Leader Receives FRG Delegation D 2
[(FA) in MLADA FRONTA 19 Jul]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Meets With Franz-Josef Strauss E 1
Andropov Thanks Honecker for Election Cable E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 13 Jul]
Iran's President Thanks Honecker for Greetings E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 21 Jul]
Honecker Greets Iraq on National Day E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 16/17 Jul]
Text of Honecker Jaruzelski Birthday Greetings E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 6 Jul]
Honecker, Stoph Greet Nicaragua on Anniversary E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 19 Jul]
Delegation to Nicaragua Meets Daniel Ortega E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 21 Jul]
Mittag-Led Delegation Arrives in Cuba 23 Jul E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 23 Jul]

Visits Moncada Museum E 5
OAU's Mengistu Thanks Honecker for Support E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 15 Jul]
Tisch Receives FRG Trade Union Delegation E 6
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 15 Jul]
Consultations With SRFY Politician in Berlin E 6
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 15 Jul]

HUNGARY

Kadar-Led Delegation Returns From USSR 23 Jul F 1
Agricultural Machine Cooperation With USSR F 1
[MAGYAR NEMZET 19 Jul]
Jvari-Led Delegation To Attend Cuban Celebration F 2
Leaders Send Message to MPR on National Day F 2
[NEPSZABADSAG 12 Jul]

POLAND

Jaruzelski ABC Interview 'Broad, Objective' G 1
Ceremony, Receptions Mark National Day G 1
Wreath-Laying Ceremony G 1
Reception for Diplomatic Corps G 1
Reception for Veterans G 1
Materials on Amnesty, Lifting Martial Law G 2
Activists Begin Amnesty Steps G 2
Prisoner Release Begins G 2
AFP Reports Prisoners' Release G 3
AFP Reports Walesa Comments G 3
Solidarity Adviser Comments [Paris] G 4
Summer Naval Training Exercise Concludes G 4
[Reperowicz in TRYBUNA LUDU 2/3 Jul]
Agenda for 28 Jul Sejm Session Announced G 5
OFFICIAL GAZETTE Publishes Bills Passed 20-21 Jul G 5
Officials Interviewed on Lifting of Martial Law G 5
Official Interviewed on Legal Regulations Act G 6
FRG's Strauss Interviewed During 'Private' Visit G 8
Comments on Lifting Martial Law [cross-reference] G 10
Jaruzelski Receives New Soviet Ambassador G 10
Olszowski Receives Indonesian Ambassador G 10

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Ends Africa Tour, Returns Home H 1
Exchanges Toasts With Kaunda H 1
Arrives in Somalia H 2
Meets With Siad Barre H 3
Begins Official Talks H 3
Attends Mogadishu Dinner H 5
Exchanges Toasts With Barre H 5
Signs Romanian-Somali Documents H 7
Issues Joint Declaration H 8
Somalia Media Coverage [cross-reference] H 10
Returns to Bucharest H 10
President Greets Jaruzelski on Birthday H 11
[SCINTEIA 6 Jul]

Ceausescu Greets Reagan on Independence Day H 11
[SCINTEIA 3 Jul]
Egypt's Premier To Arrive 'Last Week of July' H 12
Premier Meets Cuban Iron, Steel Minister H 12
SCINTEIA on the Role of Nations, Minorities H 12
[22 Jul]
Minister Nagy Meets EC Agricultural Official H 14

YUGOSLAVIA

Details of Trial of Muslim Nationalists I 1
Retired Lawyer Examined [Osmovic in BORBA 20 Jul] I 1
Imam Questioned I 2
Bosnia-Hercegovina Law on Private Businesses I 2
Serbian Delegates Critical of Emigration Report I 2
Presidency Discusses Economic, Other Issues I 4
Mojsov Begins Working Visit in FRG 24 Jul I 5
Zvone Dragan's Talks in Ethiopia Continue I 5
Spokesman on Lifting of Martial Law in Poland I 5
Markovic Greetings to Poland's Jaruzelski [BORBA 9/10 Jul] I 6

SUNDIC ON U.S. ALLOCATION FOR MX MISSILES

LD222303 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Commentary by Milika Sundic]

[Text] The U.S. Congress House of Representatives, which has a Democratic majority, adopted President Reagan's proposal to allocate $2 and 1/2 billion for the production of the first 27 MX nuclear missiles. As he said himself, this is a great victory for Reagan, while for the world it represents a great new worry because of the possible consequences at a time when there is growing desire to check the arms race. The American President announced his plan to produce MX missiles a long time ago and, as we see, he successfully overcame the most difficult obstacle to this. We say "the most difficult" bearing in mind the fact that in the House of Representatives the Democrats are in the majority. However, everything went easier than President Reagan himself anticipated. This is therefore more proof of the great ideological and political similiarity between the Democrats and the Republicans on the question of the great U.S. ambitions to be what is commonly called the first power in the world.

This year and last year will be remembered as the years of an unprecedented race in the production of the nuclear missiles, as well as of the absence of any willingness to find an acceptable way out of the existing missile crisis. In the less than 3 years since he was elected U.S. President, Ronald Reagan has undoubtedly been more obsessed with the production and deployment of nuclear missiles than with anything else. Recently, funds were also approved for the production of the so-called gasbomb. Parallel to this, final preparations are being made for the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

In Geneva, however, where the two superpowers are holding talks on the Euromissiles and the limitation of the stratigic nuclear weapons, everything is at a standstill. The decision to produce MX missiles will draw the U.S. and Soviet negotiating positions still farther apart and -- what is even more dangerous -- deepen the mistrust between them.

There are already the first signs that Moscow may boycott the Olympics in Los Angeles if Pershing and cruise missiles are deployed in Western Europe. Although this may only be revenge for the U.S. boycott of the Moscow Olympics, this possible new politization of sport would certainly not end there. In any case, one can reckon with countermeasures adopted by the Soviet Union and increased bloc confrontation in several directions. This confrontation also implies increased restrictions within the blocs and of every member individually.

President Reagan's thesis that agreement can be reached via the missiles has won in America, but for everyone else it is either imposed or unacceptable. The evil lies in the fact that the others, even though they are right, are not usually asked for opinions by the big powers, and even less listened to. The other day someone asked where this mad world is going, but he did not receive the right answer from anyone. The same also applies to the questions of for whose benefit are the great powers competing against each other, and what do they wish to achieve by missile competition.

APN ARTICLE DISCUSSES WEST'S NEED TO DISARM

AU221052 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 18 Jul 83 p 7

[Spartak Beglov APN article especially for ZYCIE WARSZAWY: "Disarmament: Will the West Say Yes?"]

[Text] Shortly befor FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl's departure for the Soviet Union, the West German Government gave favorable expression to the Moscow statement issued by the seven leaders of socialist states, saying that this statement has created a climate conducive to Soviet-FRG negotiations.

The socialist countries' proposal to commence nuclear disarmament is addressed to all Western countries equally. If Bonn accepts these proposals as constructive ones, then the remaining NATO members will be forced to recognize that the socialist countries have done everything in order to stop the arms race.

Let us take another look at the Moscow statment.

First of all, the statement recognizes the existing balance of forces and expresses readiness to retain this balance as a base on which to halt the arms race. In other words, neither Moscow nor its partners are concerned with the financing and production of new types of nuclear weapons. This has been said clearly, and in addition, so many times that it is surprising how the West can remain deaf to all appeals.

The second part of the Moscow statement stems from the first -- it is a plan to generally freeze nuclear weapons and military budgets. Because the West is constantly rejecting the plan to freeze armaments, it would seem that Washington, even though it agrees to negotiations, wants to play for time, conceal the step forward in armaments it has planned for the present, and gain definite superiority.

The third part of the abovementioned statement contains the following categorical declaration: Any attempts whatsoever to gain superiority over the Warsaw Pact states are straightaway doomed to failure. This should dispel all illusions as to the possibilities of upsetting the balance of forces.

In the light of this statement, the pitfall posed by the MX and Pershing missiles on the road to disarmament stands out particularly clearly. Under the pretext of a zero option -- "the need to force Moscow to make concessions in Geneva" -- these missiles are commencing a new round of armaments.

The Moscow statement contains the demand that both sides renounce the possibility of a victorious nuclear war and a preventive nuclear strike. The Soviet Union has committed itself not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The socialist countries have once more called on all remaining states possessing nuclear weapons to commit themselves not to use them.

The statement by the socialist countries concerning the disarmament process can be summarized as follows: a) unanimity concerning the need to prevent nuclear war, which would be disastrous for mankind, and the commitment not to be the first to carry out a nuclear strike; b) recognition of the existing balance of forces as the basis on which to reduce armaments; c) giving up the arms race and freezing current nuclear arsenals and military budgets; and d) conducting negotiations based on an equality between partners and on equal security as essential conditions necessary to reduce armaments.

How will the West behave? Will it lose yet another chance? These questions arise in the speeches of political observers and during politicians' meetings in Geneva, Moscow, and other places. If the West rejects the socialist countries' proposal once more, then the view will be confirmed that Washington and NATO, unlike Moscow and the Warsaw Pact, cannot be satisfied with the balance of forces which is the basis for disarmament.

Will the members of NATO take the risk of unmasking their own aims at a time when their nations are awaiting practical activities aimed at renouncing the next stage in the arms race? The Moscow statement by the "seven" leaves no doubt that any attempt whatsoever to deploy new American missiles will cause serious changes to the political and military situation, not only at the regional level but on a world scale as well. It would be equally wrong to think the new missiles will force the Soviet Union to make concessions that would upset the balance of forces, which has been achieved through so much work. There is only one way out: negotiations must be held to ensure that the balance of forces is maintained at the lowest possible level, in order to finally lead to nuclear disarmament in Europe.

In Moscow, an appeal has been made to soberly and objectively solve the current danger and reach the appropriate conclusions. Now it is the West's turn to speak.

SOVIET BOOKLET PUBLISHED IN HUNGARIAN

AU201728 [Editorial Report] Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian on 16 July on page 8 carries a 500-word "Sz.E." review, entitled "Let Us Defend Europe?", of a booklet published under the title "How Can We Defend Europe?" by the Moscow Progress publishers in Russian "at the beginning of the year" and now in Hungarian by the Zrinyi Military and the Kossuth publishing houses. The reviewer calls it "a publication made timely by the development of the present world situation," when "the peoples of our continent are on the verge of feeling directly the 'breath' of the U.S. cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles intended to be deployed in Western Europe."

The brochure is said to provide answers to questions as to what one can do in such circumstances, what the European peace movements are capable of, and on the basis of what data one can orient oneself in our era's most important military-political issues. It is written in the form of a dialogue "between an imaginary Western opponent and his Soviet debating partner." According to the reviewer, it clarifies "fundamental differences between the military doctrines of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, the United States and the Soviet Union, and the concepts of a nuclear equilibrium, and the role of conventional weapons and the place of intermediate-range nuclear devices in a general balance of power, as well as Soviet peace initiatives and proposals. "The booklet also unmasks the delaying tactics applied by the U.S. Administration as the missile talks underway in Geneva."

MATERIALS ON GUINEAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Zhivkov Dinner Toast

AU211245 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Jul 83 p 2

[Report on Speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, delivered at 18 July Sofia dinner for Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Democratic Party of Guinea and President of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade president, esteemed Comrade Toure. Dear guests from the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. I am glad to again welcome you to Bulgarian soil and express the feelings of respect and friendship of the Bulgarian people for the courageous and industrious Guinean people.

I allow myself to recall the fact that the People's Republic of Bulgaria was the first state to recognize Guinea's independence and also that the first ambassador to arrive in Guinea was a Bulgarian. Since the first days of your freedom and independence we have followed, and are still following with genuine sympathy and interest, the Guinean people's struggle to strengthen the political and economic independence of the country led by the Democratic Party of Guinea and by you, personally, esteemed Comrade president. We acclaim the successes achieved by you with deligence and selflessnes and also wish you further successes along the path outlines by the fourth 5-year plan.

Expressing cordial gratitude for your response to my invitation to visit Bulgaria, I want to emphasize that your visit with us is an expression of our old traditional friendship and of our common desire to continue to develop friendship between our parties, countries, and peoples.

You, Comrade Toure, have again arrived in Bulgaria, after more than 20 years. During the past two decades, Bulgaria's appearance has changed beyond recognition. I am convinced, however, that you will recognize in it the cordial hospitality with which the Bulgarian people will welcome you, the great son of the Guinean people and reborn Africa. To you and your wife and all who are accompanying you I wish a pleasant and useful stay in our country.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov also said:

Esteemed guests, comrades, due to the fault of the aggressive imperialist circles in the NATO member countries, primarily the United States, the international situation continues to be complicated and alarming. By stepping up a mad and to date unprecedented arms race, the imperialists are striving to change the balance of power and thus achieve military superiority and dictate their will to the peoples. Their activities are pushing the world to the threshold of war. Particularly alarming in this respect are the preparatory works which have begun for deploying new intermediate-range U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

The main thrust of the attack of course, is aimed at the Soviet Union and at the socialist community countries. No particular farsightedness is necessary, however, to discover that the military counteroffensive of imperialism -- not only with its strategic objective and its specific activities in various areas of the world -- is constantly aimed against all revolutionary and progressive forces. The actions of imperialism against the developing countries can be described as particularly highhanded and rude.

The situation is truly serious, but not hopeless. The threat of nuclear war is real; however, disaster is not inevitable. Mankind has a tremendous number of peaceful forces. These forces, the forces of peace and progress, are much more powerful than the forces of war and reaction. Justice is on their side, and the future belongs to them. The confrontation can be overcome and the offensive of war stopped. All depends on unity and cohesion, on the mobilization and activity of all progressive and democratic factors, the forces of our time.

Loyal to its principled and consistent foreign policy, the countries of the socialist community are steadily trying to halt the arms race and reduce international tension. They favor military and political detente, general and full disarmament, and a triumph of the principles of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems. We have dozens of specific proposals in this respect. It just suffices for us to remind you of only those that are included in the documents of the most recent Prague Conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries that was held at the beginning of 1983 and also of the recently held Moscow conference of leading party and state figures of the socialist countries. We are pleased to note that these proposals and initiatives are enjoying the broadest support because the efforts of the countries of the socialist community to avert a nuclear disaster and to save and preserve peace are in full harmony with the aspirations and strivings of all peoples in the world.

Comrades, with its constructive policy and international activity, the People's Republic of Bulgaria contributes to strengthening peace and security, confidence, and understanding and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe, and throughout the world, Comrade Todor Zhivkov further said. A concrete expression of this are our proposals for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria has always been on the side of the peoples struggling for national and social liberation. We resolutely insist on the immediate application of the decisions of the Security Council and of the UN General Assembly on granting independence to Namibia, and we reaffirm our solidarity with SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] -- the only legitimate representative of the people of Namibia. We indignantly condemn the Republic of South Africa for its policy of racial discrimination and apartheid as well as for escalating the aggression against Angola and the other frontline states. We will continue to render moral and material assistance to the struggle that the South African people are waging under the leadership of the African National Congress.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria decisively rejects the attempts of the imperialist countries to play off the African peoples against each other and acclaims the efforts for strengthening African unity and resolving disputable issues along a peaceful path, through negotiations, in confirmity with the OAU Charter. We express great satisfaction with overcoming the difficulties that this organization recently underwent. The successful decisions of its 19th session have reaffirmed the OAU's capacity to be an instrument in the hands of the African peoples against the designs of imperialism as well as for their political and economic independence.

We respect the Nonaligned Movement as a major factor in the struggle to reduce international tension, strengthen world peace, international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, and respect the right of all countries to dispose of their natural riches by themselves.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria highly values the peaceloving foreign policy of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea and its contribution to strengthening international security; finally liquidating colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid; and consolidating the principles of the UN Charter and the OAU Charter.

I wish to emphasize with satisfaction, esteemed Comrade Toure, that our stands on topical international problems are identical or close, which is a good prerequisite for intensifying our cooperation in the international arena.

I am convinced that your visit to Bulgaria and the talks we have with you will open new horizons for expanding Bulgarian-Guinean cooperation in a nunber of spheres on the basis of equality and mutual advantage, which will be our common contribution to the struggle to strengthen the confidence and understanding among peoples in the name of peace and social progress.

In conclusion, Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave the following toast:

-- To our dear guest Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Democratic Party of Guinea and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, and to his wife;

-- To friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Guinean peoples;

-- To peace in the world -- To the good health of everybody present!

End of Visit

AU220935 Sofia BTA in English 0850 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Varna, July 22 (BTA) - Mr Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Parti-Etat de Guinee and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, left this country today. He paid a five-day official and friendly visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria.

The Bulgaro-Guinean top-level dialogue was a fresh expression of the traditional friendly relations between the two countries and the two peoples, of the willingness to continue to enrich and fill bilateral relations with more concrete meaning.

The agreements achieved during the visit outlined possibilities for cooperation in a number of branches in agriculture, trade, geological prospecting. Readiness was expressed to expand the spheres in which Bulgaria and Guinea will cooperate on the basis of equality and mutual advantage, which will help the two friendly peoples to get to know better each other.

The meetings and talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Ahmed Sekou Toure are an important contribution to the further development of Bulgaro-Guinean relations in the interest of the two peoples, of peace, and social progress.

Departure From Varna

AU221520 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] The offical friendly visit of Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Democratic Party of Guinea and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, who had visited Bulgaria at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary and State Council chairman, has ended. At Varna Airport, which was festively decorated, Sekou Toure was seen off today by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. A representative naval guard presented arms, and the national anthems of the two countries were played. Following this, Comrade Todor Zhivkov cordially shook hands with the Guinean leader. Petur Mladenov; Dimitur Popov, first secretary of Varna Okrug party committee and Varna Okrug People's Council Executive Committee; and other leaders and many citizens were also present at the airport.

USSR AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO ZHIVKOV

AU221931 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Sofia, July 22 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received Mr Leonid Grekov, the newly appointed ambassador of the USSR here, who presented his credentials to him.

The Soviet ambassador and Mr Todor Zhivkov exchanged greetings addresses.

Emphasizing that today the relations between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria reached really historical dimensions, acquired a nature of an indestructible alliance amalgamated by the common goals and tasks in the construction of socialism and communism, Mr Leonid Grekov said: A pledge for the successful development of the fraternal cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria is the absolute identity of views and the close interaction between the CPSU and the BCP.

The USSR and Bulgaria take equal stands on all the major issues of the day. We are united in the common striving for peace, in our determination to defend the security of the countries of socialism, and in doing away with the war threat hanging over the whole mankind. Namely to these noble aims, the Warsaw Treaty organisation serves, a fact which was confirmed convincingly once again in the Prague Political Declaration and in the joint declaration of top party and state figures of the fraternal socialist countries during their recent meeting in Moscow, the Soviet ambassador said.

Further he went on speaking about the all-round cooperation between the two countries and noted their substantial contribution to the international socialist distribution of labour within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Socialist Bulgaria takes an active part in international life, she is playing a constructive role in the Balkans, is pursuing a foreign policy consorted with the fraternal countries, and is fully contributing to the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, of the international communist and workers' movement, Mr Grekov said.

Based on the staunch principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, on the Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty of 1967, the relations between Bulgaria and the USSR develop with an unseen dynamics and on a large scale, Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed in his speech.

The creative and fruitful course of all-round cooperation and of getting of Bulgaria and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics closer together has raised Bulgaro-Soviet relations at a great height in all spheres of life, the Bulgarian leader underlined.

The general scheme for specialization and cooperation in the sphere of material production up to 1990 between Bulgaria and the USSR plays a primary role for the development of the economic relations which are being realized on the basis of long-term planning and are becoming ever more intensive. Particularly characteristic of the processes of the two peoples' intellectual getting closer together are our interrelations in the cultural sphere, Mr Todor Zhivkov continued.

He said that the Bulgarian Communist Party and Bulgaria's state leadership will continue in the future to make constant efforts to successfully translating into life the joint course of all-round cooperation and getting closer together, one which is also a real contribution to consolidating the unity and strength of the whole socialist community. Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed that Bulgaria will continue to work for converting the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapon.

Staunchily pursuing its firm and consistent Leninist foreign policy, the Soviet Union will continue in the future to be the chief factor in the struggle for doing away with the danger of an annihilating nuclear war, for strengthening peace and security. This policy is in compliance with the vital interests of the peoples and deservedly enjoys general approval. Bulgaria backs up fully the constructive peace initiatives and proposals of the CPSU and the Soviet State, of the Prague meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states and of the meeting of high-ranking party and state figures of the fraternal socialist countries in Moscow, and she will continue to render its active assistance to their translating into life, to attaining the aims of our concerted foreign policy, Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed.

In an indestructible unity with the USSR and the other socialist community countries, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will give in the future its contribution to strengthening the Warsaw Treaty Organization, to the successful and efficient international socialist division of labour within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, he said.

MEETINGS WITH SOVIET RAILWAYS MINISTER

Discussions Held

AU231314 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Nikolay Konarev, Soviet minister of railways. Issues on further developing cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of transportation, more specifically railway transportation, were discussed. Attention was devoted to developing the forms of this cooperation, introducing new technologies, and improving the organization of transportation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. Issues were also discussed on how to more effectively utilize the navigation vessels on the Danube River and the Black Sea, as well as on how to further improve the traffic of ferryboat cargoes by implementing new technologies.

Protocol Signed

AU231926 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] The talks between Nikolay Konarev, Soviet minister of railways, and Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation, and between the delegations headed by them have ended in Sofia with the signing of a protocol. The protocol provides for raising to higher qualitative standards the cooperation between the transportation systems of the two countries and for achieving synchronization between the Bulgarian and the Soviet railways. A decision was made on improving the utilization of the trains on scheduled services and on increasing the cargoes on the Varna-Ilichev ferryboat line. Leonid Grekov, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the signing ceremony.

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV MESSAGE TO NICARAGUAN LEADERS

AU201359 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua:

Dear Comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of all Bulgarians and on our own behalf, we send to you, the freedom-loving Nicaraguan people, most cordial greetings on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the revolution's victory.

Under the leadership of the tested vanguard -- the Sandinist National Liberation Front -- the people of Nicaragua have traveled a difficult and heroic path. They utterly defeated the Somoza dictatorship, which was supported by the United States, undertook the road toward true national independence, and are confidently building a peaceful, free, and democratic Nicaragua. The great achievements that Sandino's motherland marked after 19 July 1979 are the most convincing evidence of the greatness of the goals of Nicaragua's revolution.

That is why we firmly believe that the political and economic blackmail of imperialism, the difficulties that the actions of the reaction are creating, and the growing military threat of military aggression will not shake the Nicaraguan working people or divert them from the charter road. This just struggle is also supported by all Bulgarians and by all progressive and democratic forces in the world.

While sending you most genuine good wishes for further comprehensive successes in building the new society, we believe that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the Sandinist National Liberation Front, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Nicaragua, will continue to develop and be enriched for the prosperity of our two peoples and in the interest of peace, security, and progress in the world.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE ESTABLISHED

AU221606 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Sofia, July 20 (BTA) -- In connection with the decision of the 36th regular session of the UN General Assembly of 1981 to convene an international conference on the Palestine issue, a National Coordination Committee was set up in Sofia to organize and coordinate the steps on the preparations for and the participation of Bulgaria in the conference.

Members of the Committee are representatives of the CC of the BCP, of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa, the National Peace Committee, the Bulgaro-Palestine Friendship Society, and other public organisations and research institutes.

The Committee had its first sitting today. It was chaired by its chairman Mr Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV GREET MONGOLIAN LEADERS

AU121433 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Jul 83 pp 1, 8

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium and secretary general of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee, and to Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 62nd anniversary of Mongolian people the most sincere congratulations.

The people's revolution in 1921, which was victorious under the immediate influence of the great Socialist October Revolution, opened broad horizons of social progress and comprehensive development in fraternal Mongolia.

Our people sincerely rejoice at the remarkable successes achieved by the Mongolian working people throughout the 62 years that have elapsed. These successes are the results of the Marxist-Leninist policy conducted by the MPRP, the results of the assistance of the Soviet Union, and of the close cooperation with the other fraternal socialist countries.

The Mongolian People's Republic today occupies a worthy place in the ranks of the socialist community countries and contributes to the struggle for the consolidation of peace, international cooperation, and detente in Asia and the world.

It is with particular satisfaction that we note the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the BCP and the MPRP, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Mongolian People's Republic, which are built on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist realism, and we have to point out that these relations are steadily intensifying and getting stronger in the interest of both the Bulgarian and Mongolian peoples.

On the occasion of the national holiday of the Mongolian People's Republic, we wish you, dear comrades, and all working people in your country great new succeses in implementing the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and in further building socialism in the Mongolian People's Republic for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism throughout the world.

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV GREET HUNGARIAN CHIEFS

AU181830 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, to Pal Losoczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and to Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic:

Dearest comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as on behalf of all the Bulgarian people, and on our own behalf, we convey to the MSZMP Central Committee, to the Presidium, and to the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, as well as to the entire fraternal Hungarian people, and to you personally, our most sincere congratulations on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic.

The treaty signed on 16 July 1948 in Sofia opened a new page in the history of the traditional relations between our two peoples; it inspired the great friendship and cooperation between our two socialist states with new meaning. The renewal of the treaty in 1969 raised our fraternal mutual relations to an even higher stage of development.

The friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic are constantly developing and being intensified on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and on the basis of our joint friendship with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact and CEMA member states.

The Bulgarian Communists and all Bulgarian people are following with great attention and interest the successes achieved by the fraternal Hungarian people under the leadership of the MSZMP in implementing the decisions of the 12th party congress and in building a developed socialist society in Hungary. We highly appreciate the active contribution of the Hungarian People's Republic to consolidating the unity and power of the socialist community countries, to our joint struggle against the forces of imperialism and reaction, and for the prevention of the nuclear disaster threat, and for peace and understanding among peoples.

On the occasion of this memorable anniversary for both our countries we wish, you, the Hungarian Communists, and all the Hungarian people, even greater, new successes in the creative and constructive efforts for the further prosperity of fraternal socialist Hungary.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR

AU212007 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received (Tesfaye Abdi Buta), the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Socialist Ethiopia to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who presented his credentials.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the Ethiopian ambassador exchanged greetings addresses.

RADIO REPORTS LEADERS APPEARANCES 17-23 JUL

AU231415 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its newscasts between 17 and 23 July, notes the following appearances by Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcast noted in parentheses):

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of National Defense, visited a youth technical exhibition in Plovdiv (0900 GMT 19 July).

Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of metallurgy and mineral resources, chaired a conference of the Ministry of Metallurgy and Mineral Resources' staff (0900 GMT 20 July). Bozhinov also attended the opening ceremony of a coke-producing section in the Brezhnev combine in Kremikovtsi (1300 GMT 23 July).

Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, presented awards to okrug officials in Sliven (1930 GMT 20 July).

Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the deputy director of the world copyright organization (1930 GMT 20 July).

Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee secretary and first secretary of the Sofia city party committee, attended a conference on construction matters in Sofia (1930 GMT 22 July).

PEACE ASSEMBLY CHURCH GROUP CONCLUSIONS

AU221129 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 21 July on page 6, under the headline "A Moral and Ethical Issue," carries the 1,500-word "Report of the Interest Group of Church Circles," which sums up the discussion in this interest group at the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, held in Prague 21-26 June.

The report first mentions that the meeting was attended by more than 260 representatives of various religions and diverse cultural and political backgrounds. Therefore, "mutual understanding was some times difficult to achieve and required both effort and struggle." However, what prevailed, according to the report, was the common awareness that life is sacred and must be protected against the "unprecedented threat of destruction."

The report then notes the responsibility of the religious community in the struggle for peace and the need to promote trust and understanding among people by "going beyond the frequently narrow limits enforced by state borders, political structures, and ideological perspectives."

Referring to the causes of the arms race, the report then says: "We are convinced that the basic cause of the arms race is fear, fear that is artificially fanned and exploited to isolate and alienate us as nations and people.

"Irresponsible propaganda forces are compelling us to regard each other as enemies who are absolutely evil and therefore deserve death, even total death by means of total weapons. Fear kills the human spirit because it persuades us that security is obtained more easily by absolute weapons than by relations of justice, based on mutual dependence and, hence, the most human of all values -- the ability to create conditions of trust. Fear kills the possibility of faith. The arms race thus represents a profound spiritual struggle between the forces leading to death and the forces that are necessary for human survival.

"In our dialogue, we tried to pinpoint and define the greatest danger threatening mankind. Naturally, nuclear war and the arms race constitute the chief threats. They jointly pillage the resources of the earth, pollute the atmosphere, cause dire poverty, brutalize political systems, dehumanize culture, and poison international relations. As religiously-minded people, we join others in condemning the development, tests, productions, possession, use, and deployment of nuclear weapons, no matter by which nation and under what circumstances. We reject as false the idea that nuclear weapons are useful for preserving peace or as a deterrent against nuclear war. We reject the doctrine of deterrence as a morally corrupt and politically ineffective means of preserving peace. Such weapons do not grant security to any nation. On the contrary, we are convinced that the very existence of nuclear weapons can become the cause of the nuclear holocaust due to human or technical error."

The church representatives' report goes on to note the participants' opposition to the deployment of new weapons systems in Europe, singling out the Pershing II missiles and the missiles with a flat trajectory; their endorsement of "first unilateral measures" as a means of breaking the arms race spiral; and their support of a nuclear freeze and of the commitment of all states to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons.

Furthermore, it discusses the need to overcome poverty and social injustice as a prerequisite for ensuring "genuine security" and refers to the connection between human rights and peace. In this context, the report states: "We are convinced that human rights are essential for peace, that as religious officials we must, together with others, establish and protect the full range of human rights in our societies. We reached the agreement that priority must be given to the basic social rights, including the rights to food, shelter, medical care, jobs, and education. However, individual rights, too, must be established and protected and, for this reason, we will seek authentic dialogue among societies with diverse political and economic systems, a dialogue free of any ulterior motives."

The report goes on to say that the participants in the meeting of the interest group of church officials "acknowledged that divisions of all kinds in the present world jeopardize peace" and that "some of these divisions are caused by a deceptive notion of danger." Anticommunism was reportedly identified as the "main example" of this phenomenon.

In the concluding part of their report, the participants in the Prague meeting then profess their endeavor to cooperate with the UN and other international organizations in their quest for the "unity of mankind" and note the "important role" of the religious community in "mobilizing and organizing" people in the struggle for justice and peace.

YOUTH LEADER RECEIVES FRG DELEGATION

AU201356 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 19 Jul 83 p 2

["(FA)" -signed report in the "In Brief" column]

[Text] Klaus Weissmann, member of the Federal Presidium of the Socialist German Working Youth organization, and Alfred Grudszus, working in the Dortmund organization of the FRG's Spartacus Marxist Students Union, were yesterday received by Ivan Lipovsky, secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union (SSM). The guests, who arrived in Czechoslovakia at the head of a 70-member joint delegation, were primarily interested in learning about the SSM's organizational structure.

HONECKER MEETS WITH FRANZ-JOSEF STRAUSS

LD241447 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1324 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] Berlin 24 Jul (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Franz-Josef Strauss, chairman of the CSU and Bavarian prime minister, now on a private visit to the GDR, met for a talk at Werbellinsee on Sunday.

During an open exchange of views they discussed questions of the international development and of relations between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. Despite differing views on certain problems, the usefulness of the political East-West dialogue, especially during a complicated world situation, was underlined.

The two sides concentrated on aspects of safeguarding peace and the two states' responsibility for averting the danger of a nuclear war. The further shaping of relations between the GDR and FRG was dealt with at length. Erich Honecker pointed out that deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles on FRG territory could have a negative effect not only on the FRG interests, but also on bilateral relations between the GDR and FRG.

ANDROPOV THANKS HONECKER FOR ELECTION CABLE

AU152011 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has sent the following message to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council:

Dear Comrade Honecker!

I express cordial thanks to you for the congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of my election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

I want to express my deep satisfaction that our parties, states, and peoples are firmly determined to continue to strengthen the ties of fraternal friendship and universal cooperation with all means. The recent official friendship visit of a party and state delegation of the GDR to the Soviet Union gave good stimuli to further improving our cooperation in the interest of the peoples of the USSR and GDR as well as of the entire socialist community.

On my part I wish you, dear Comrade Honecker, best health and creative vigor in your responsible work to the benefit of the GDR and in the struggle for strengthening peace.

IRAN'S PRESIDENT THANKS HONECKER FOR GREETINGS

AU221410 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Jul 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has sent the following message of thanks to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman:

I confirm the receipt of your message of congratulations on the occasion of the Iranian new year.

I express thanks to you and wish you health. I hope that the relations between the two countries, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the GDR, will further develop in accordance with the interests of the two nations.

HONECKER GREETS IRAQ ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU181819 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16/17 Jul 83 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram to Baghdad to Saddam Husayn, general secretary of the regional command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, president of the Republic of Iraq, and chairman of the Revolution Command Council:

The national holiday of the Republic of Iraq is a welcome occasion for me to convey to you, the leadership of your country, and the friendly Iraqi people, the greetings and congratulations of the party and state leadership as well as of the people of the GDR.

The GDR people feel respect for the great efforts of the Iraqi people to continue the successful development in the economic, social, and cultural fields.

In view of the policy of confrontation and fanning international conflicts by the most aggressive imperialist circles that is threatening the future of the peoples, our joint struggle against imperialism and for preserving world peace is of increased importance.

On this tested political basis, I am confident that our traditionally friendly relations, which are of advantage to both states and peoples, will further develop and deepen.

I want to wish you, dear Comrade Saddam Husayn, well-being and creative vigor in your responsible work to the benefit of the Iraqi people.

TEXT OF HONECKER JARUZELSKI BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

AU071403 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent a greetings message to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. The message signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker reads as follows:

Dear Comrade Wojciech Jaruselski: On your 60th birthday, I convey to you on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR, as well as on my own behalf, cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings.

The Communists and the citizens of our country respect and honor you as an outstanding party and state functionary, as a true friend of the first worker-peasant state on German soil.

In the ranks of the Henryk Dabrowski Division of the First Polish Army, which at the side of the glorious Soviet Army, marched from Lenino to the Elbe, and as its commander, you fought with all your strength against the fascist aggressor, for the national and social liberation of the Polish people and thus for the liberation of our people.

You made a high personal contribution to the education and steeling of the Polish People's Army, this important force for the protection of the socialist achievements in the Polish People's Republic.

At the head of the PZPR and the Polish Government you are working with all your strength to consolidate socialism in People's Poland, to deepen the close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states, and to implement the joint peace policy of the Warsaw Pact states. That distinguishes you as a tested Marxist-Leninist and internationalist.

Dear Comrade Jaruzelski! We link the greetings on the occasion of your jubilee with the expression of the appreciation for your personal work, for your merits in developing the fraternal relations between our parties, states, and peoples. We wish you best health and further successes in your responsibile work to the benefit of the Polish people, socialism, and peace.

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, also conveyed cordial greetings.

HONECKER, STOPH GREET NICARAGUA ON ANNIVERSARY

AU201302 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jul 83 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following telegram to the national leadership of the Sandinist Front of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua:

Dear comrades! On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Government and the people of the GDR, we convey to you and the Nicaraguan people most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings on the fourth anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist People's Revolution.

Implementing their right to self-determination, the Nicarguan people under the tested leadership of their revolutionary vanguard party, the Sandinist Front of National Liberation, have achieved further significant successes in building a new just society. In a sacrificial struggle they are defending with revolutionary elan and confidence in victory the achievements of the anti-imperialist-democratic revolution against all attacks by the most reactionary imperialist circles.

Today the home country of the people's hero and patriot Augusto Cesar Sandino enjoys a high international prestige. The consistent work for peace, international detente, and equal cooperation, and against the imperialist confrontation policy; the constructive work in the United Nations Organization for the peaceful settlement of all conflicts in the world; and active membership in the Nonaligned Movement are significant contributions of revolutionary Nicaragua to force back the imperialist course of intensive armament and subjugation of the peoples.

The GDR is inseparably at the side of the Nicaraguan people in the spirit of firm affinity and solidarity.

It resolutely supports the worldwide demand for immediately stopping all imperialist machinations against the new Nicaragua. We are convinced that the close relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples will further develop on a fruitful basis.

Accept the best wishes for personal well-being and new successes in defending and continuing the Sandinist People's Revolution.

DELEGATION TO NICARAGUA MEETS DANIEL ORTEGA

AU221407 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Jul 83 p 1

[Summary] Managua -- On 19 July there was a friendly meeting between Wolfgang Beyreuther, GDR state secretary and member of the SED Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, and Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua.

Wolfgang Beyreuther, who is heading a GDR delegation on the occasion of the festivities on the fourth anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist Revolution, conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, which were cordially reciprocated. Daniel Ortega praised the active solidarity of the party and state leadership and the people of the GDR with the just struggle of Nicaragua.

The head of the GDR delegation then had talks with other members of the National Command of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Junta of the Government of Nicaragua. There was a comprehensive exchange of views with Henry Ruiz, minister of planning and member of the National Command of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

MITTAG-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN CUBA 23 JULY

LD241041 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2343 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Havana 23 Jul (ADN) -- At the invitation of the Cuban party and state leadership, a GDR party and government delegation headed by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary, member of the GDR Council of State, arrived in Havana on Saturday.

Members of the delegation are Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary; Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee; as well as Heinz Langer, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Cuban Republic.

The delegation, which will be attending the celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks, was fraternally welcomed at Jose Marti International Airport by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of State and Ministers; Lionel Soto, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Secretariat; and Isidoro Malmierca, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs.

Guenter Mittag, speaking to journalists, said that the party and government delegation's participation in the celebrations in Cuba is an expression of the firm, inviolable relations of friendship between the peoples of the two states.

"The agreements between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State, and Council of Ministers of the Cuban Republic, are of great importance for their steady strengthening and further development," he said. "Evidence of this are the talks held in the spirit of friendship and fraternity between the two statesmen in Berlin in March of this year."

"The Communists, the working class, the people of the German Democratic Republic," Guenter Mittag continued, "are following with great interest the revolutionary fight of Cuba. We feel great respect for the revolutionary fighters who, 30 years ago, by storming the Moncada set a signal for the revolutionary fight. The path started out on by a few is today the path of the whole Cuban people, which is building up socialism successfully."

Visits Moncada Museum

LD250902 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0610 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Havana, 25 Jul (ADN) -- The GDR party and government delegation, led by Guenter Mittag, SED Politburo member, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and member of the State Council, currently on a visit to Cuba, visited historic centers of revolutionary struggle in Santiago de Cuba. Outside the gates of the city, the delegation visited the Siboney National Memorial. From here, at a meeting place disguised as a farm, Fidel Castro's fellow fighters began their storming of the Moncada Barracks in 1953.

In the Moncada, now a museum and school center, the delegation members were acquainted with the history of the 26 July Movement. The museum follows the course of developments from the first resistance by the original inhabitants against the Spanish colonialists until the victory of the Cuban revolution. In an entry in the museum guest book, Guenter Mittag praised the historic storming of the Moncada and the successes the Cuban people have since achieved.

OAU'S MENGISTU THANKS HONECKER FOR SUPPORT

AU191351 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Jul 83 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Commission for Organizing the Party of Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE], supreme commander of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia, and present chairman of the Organization of African Unity [OAU], has sent the following message to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman:

Dear Comrade Chairman! I express my cordial thanks for your message of congratulations on the occasion of my election as chairman of the 19th conference of the heads of state and government of the OAU. It is encouraging to note that the friendly feelings expressed in your message comprehensively demonstrate your vivid interest in questions which are of great significance for the peoples of Africa. I accept the great responsibility conferred upon me by the conference, convinced that you will support me in my efforts to promote the aims and principles of the charter of the OAU as well as the noble concerns of Africa.

Please accept, Comrade Chairman, the expression of my highest respects and appreciation.

TISCH RECEIVES FRG TRADE UNION DELEGATION

AU181747 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Jul 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday in Berlin, Harry Tisch chairman of the National Executive Committee of the FDGB, received for a talk a delegation of the main committee of the railwaymen Trade Union of Germany (GdED) in the DGB ([German Trade Union Federation] headed by chairman Ernst Harr. The trade unionists from the FRG are in the GDR at the invitation of the Central Executive Committee of the FDGB Transportation and Communications Industrial Labor Union.

Both sides expressed their concern about the dangerous aggravation of the international situation and demonstrated the necessity and their will to do everything conceivable to eliminate the danger of nuclear war. In the interest of mankind the main thing is to solve all controversial issues through negotiations exclusively and to start efficient measures for armament limitation and disarmament.

Harry Tisch stressed that the FDGB supports with all its strength the principled position of the socialist states for peace and disarmament, and for good and mutually advantageous relations among peoples, which was once again reaffirmed at the Moscow meeting of leading representatives of socialist countries.

It was agreed that the reduction of the enormous armament expenditures would release considerable means for solving the urgent economic, social, and cultural concerns of millions of people throughout the world. Finally, the partners in the talk praised the usefulness of the dialogue between trade unions of diverse orientation and international affiliation.

CONSULTATIONS WITH SFRY POLITICIAN IN BERLIN

AU181748 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Jul 83 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- on 14 July Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received for a friendly talk, Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs of the SFRY.

In the course of the talk questions of further expanding the universal friendly relations between the GDR and the SFRY were discussed and an exchange of views was held on topical international problems. Both sides agreed that in today's aggravated situation in world politics, the work of peace-loving forces is particularly important.

The meeting was attended by Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister for foreign affairs of the GDR, and by the ambassador of the SFRY to the GDR.

KADAR-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR 23 JUL

LD230905 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Julia Tardos report from Budapest's Ferihegy Airport]

[Text] The special plane landed soon after 0630 in front of the Ferihegy Airport building, bringing home to Budapest the party and government delegation led by Janos Kadar. The delegation spent 5 days in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit. The members of the Hungarian delegation were Gyorgy Lazar, Ferenc Havasi, Matyas Szuros, Jozsef Marjai, Peter Varkonyi, and Sandor Rajnai, our country's ambassador in Moscow.

As has been regularly reported during the visit, Janos Kadar and the members of the Hungarian delegation had talks with the Soviet leaders, first of all with Yuriy Andropov, secretary general of the CPSU. On these exchanges of opinion, Janos Kadar said at his Moscow press conference: The atmosphere of our talks was extremely cordial; the completed work was constructive. Both sides have resolved to develop further and to raise to a higher level our economic relations, and to extend the area of the agreements on specialization and long-term cooperation. All this contributes a great deal to ensuring Hungary's economic stability. Parallel with the talks, significant Hungarian-Soviet economic agreements were signed.

Janos Kadar and the other Hungarian politicians had met Moscow and Kiev workers during the meeting. The special plane arrived in Budapest from Kiev. Present at the reception of the party and government delegation at Ferihegy Airport were: Gyorgy Aczel, Sandor Gaspar, Mihaly Korom, Miklos Ovari, Janos Borbandi, Gyula Horn, many other leading personalities, and Valeriy Misatov, USSR charge d'affaires ad interim.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINE COOPERATION WITH USSR

AU211615 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 19 Jul 83 p 4

[Unattributed article: "Cooperation With the Soviet Union in Producing Agricultural Machinery"]

[Text] Research and industrial cooperation of unprecedented significance is developing in Hungarian and Soviet agricultural machine building. According to the negotiations in progress and the agreements that have already been concluded, Hodgep and the Soviet agricultural machine-building industry will produce the equipment for large-scale vegetable production for the two countries and the other CEMA countries, including production lines for the production and harvesting of peas, onions, tomatoes, cucumbers, and edible peppers. The cooperation extends to both development and production tasks.

Although the main viewpoint of the cooperation was the fact that Hungary is the country with most experience in producing these machines in the socialist countries' community, it could not have coped with the task alone, because it is not equipped to produce certain special transmission engines and build absolutely necessary hydraulic devices. These problems will primarily be resolved by Soviet partners.

As the first result of cooperation, the first ten-unit series of a pea production combine has been completed already for this season. The capacity of the combine exceeds two-fold the performance of its tractor-drawn predecessor. The application of Soviet structural elements makes and has made imports valued at 700,000 forints, cleared in convertible currency, superfluous per combine.

Cucumber harvesting and tomato combines also are produced using Soviet components. According to plans, Hodgep will produce modern machinery valued at 600 million forints annually for its Soviet partners, which will occupy half its capacity. In addition, orders can be expected from the CEMA and capitalist countries as well.

OVARI-LED DELEGATION TO ATTEND CUBAN CELEBRATION

LD240219 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] A Hungarian party and government delegation has left for Cuba. The delegation, which is led by Miklos Ovari, secretary of the Central Committee [and member of the MSZMP Politburo] will participate in festivities to mark the 30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks. The festivities will be held in the Cuban capital.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGE TO MPR ON NATIONAL DAY

AU131400 Budapet NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Jul 83 p 2

["On the National Holiday of Mongolia; Greetings Message by Hungarian Leaders"]

[Text] On the national holiday of Mongolia [Mongolian Peoples Republic -- MPR] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic sent the following greetings message to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, secretary general of the MPRP [Mongolian Peoples Revolutionary Party] Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR's People's Great Hural; and Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the MPR's Council of Ministers; in Ulaanbaater:

Dear Comrades: On the occasion of the MPR's national holiday, the 62d anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution, we send you, the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, the Council of Ministers of the MPR, and the fraternal Mongolian people comradely greetings and good wishes on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and our working people.

The Hungarian people regard with great respect and recognition the results that have been achieved by the Mongolian people, under the MPRP's leadership, in socialist construction.

The MPR's assiduous international activity is an important factor in the worldwide struggle waged by the socialist community with the support of all world progressive forces for creating universal peace and security.

We are greatly gratified by the fact that fraternal friendship and multifaceted cooperation between our parties and countries is developing successfully, in conformity with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism, for the good of our peoples.

On your national holiday, we wish you and the fraternal Mongolian people that you may attain further great successes in implementing the resolutions of the 18th MPRP Congress, fulfilling the objectives of your Sixth 5-year Plan and your work of socialist construction, and in the activity you are pursuing to promote peace and security in Asia and, at the same time, internationally as a whole and to promote social progress.

JARUZELSKI ABC INTERVIEW 'BROAD, OBJECTIVE'

LD230136 Warsaw PAP in English 2112 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw 22 July -- The ABC television network, one of the biggest American TV networks, broadcast a 30-minute long interview with General Wojciech Jaruzelski granted the well-known American journalist, ABC's commentator Barbara Walters. The interview was broadcast on Thursday from Warsaw by satellites, and excerpts from it were presented on the same day on ABC's and other television networks' evening news bulletins. Washington commentators underline that this was the first opportunity in many years for such broad and objective presentation of Poland's present problems to American public opinion.

CEREMONY, RECEPTIONS MARK NATIONAL DAY

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD221811 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Excerpts] The ceremony of laying a wreath from the nation and the traditional festive change of guard at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw represented a key note in this year's celebrations of Rebirth Day, the 39th anniversary of the Manifesto of the Polish Committee for National Liberation.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, together with those accompanying him, made an entry in the visitors' book. It says that the Polish nation will always gratefully remember the life sacrificed by all soldiers, resistance movement fighters, and heroes who fell in struggles to realize the ideals of the Manifesto of the Polish Committee for National Liberation. Among those laying flowers was a delegation from the Soviet Embassy, including Ambassador Aleksandr Aksenov.

Reception for Diplomatic Corps

LD222103 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw, 22 July -- Poland's president of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski and prime minister Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski met with members of diplomatic corps accredited in this country at Wilanow today on the occasion of the Polish National Day -- the [word indistinct] anniversary of People's Poland.

The dean of the diplomatic corps, Bulgarian Ambassador I.P. Nedev, made a speech on behalf of the corps. A speech was also delivered by president of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski.

The final part of the meeting was taken by informal talks between the prime minister and senior state officials and representatives of the diplomatic corps.

Reception for Veterans

LD222024 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Premier Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski have received representatives of veterans organizations at the Council of Ministers.

Chairman of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy Main Administration Wlodzimierz Sokorski spoke about veterans organizations' work toward national accord and the popularization of honest work. He recalled that veterans were among the first to give support to the Military Council of National Salvation. On behalf of the entire veterans organization, Wlodzimierz Sokorski conveyed to Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski best wishes to mark 22 July. Wojciech Jaruzelski wished success to all veterans and expressed the conviction their patriotism serves the interests of the homeland.

MATERIALS ON AMNESTY, LIFTING MARTIAL LAW

Activists Begin Amnesty Steps

LD232118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Underground activists are declaring their identities. Piotr Kapczynski, member of the staff of the former social studies center of the NSZZ Solidarnosc Gdansk Regional Board, has reported to the Gdansk provincial headquarters of the Citizens Militia. He had been in hiding since 13 December 1981, using a false identity card in the name of (Krzysztof Szandrech). Piotr Kapczynski took advantage of the decisions contained in the amnesty law. After submitting explanations and completing the formalities required in the event of invoking the application of the amnesty law, he went home.

Also in Gdansk, in the course of the examination of his personal documents by a Citizens Militia official, Krzysztof Wyszkowski, secretary of the editorial office of the former weekly SOLIDARNOSC, declared his identity. He had been in hiding since 8 August 1982, using a false identity card in the name of Wojciech Dezyderiusz Babicki. In view of the fact that criminal proceedings have been instituted against him, with regard to offenses covered by the amnesty law, the provincial headquarters of the Gdansk Citizens Militia applied to the public prosecutor's office with the request that the amnesty should be made effective in this case. After completing the formalities, Krzysztof Wyszkowski was released.

Prisoner Release Begins

LD241716 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] The first people to benefit from the amnesty have now left penal establishments. They include women, who are given priority in being released, and also those who are over the age limit set by the law on amnesty. The amnesty also, as is known, (?includes) common criminals who committed their crimes without premeditation. The first group of people sentenced for such crimes has also been released.

During yesterday's prosecutors conference it was decided that by 29 July the prosecuting organs will carry out a review of all cases that can be dropped, taking into consideration in particular the possibility of the speediest possible cancellation of temporary arrests. The amnesty has also created conditions for all those who have conducted an illegal struggle against their own state -- remaining in hiding or going abroad -- to come out of hiding and finally break with their criminal activity. It is a condition of the amnesty that they must, of their own free will, submit themselves by the end of October to the prosecuting organs, or in the case of those staying abroad, to a Polish diplomatic mission or consulate.

The first such submissions have already been noted.

AFP Reports Prisoners' Release

NC231339 Paris AFP In English 1324 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Warsaw, July 23 (AFP) -- Polish authorities have begun freeing political prisoners under the partial amnesty decreed in conjunction with the lifting of martial law yesterday, sources said here today. Several dozen prisoners who were awaiting trial for offences carrying sentences of less than three years returned home yesterday, the sources said. But there has been no indication as to when 190 prisoners already sentenced, according to official figures, might be released. Authorities have said 125 will be amnestied.

About 90 politically-important prisoners will not receive amnesties, among them the leaders of the democratic opposition in Poland. Thus Social Self-Defence Committee (or) militants Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik and seven former leaders of the banned Solidarity trade union, including Andrzej Gwiazda, Jan Rulewski, Karol Modzelelwski and Marian Jurczyk, will not be released. They are all accused of plotting against the state and face from five years in prison to execution if found guilty. Leaders of the Confederation of Independent Poland (KPN) will not be amnestied either. KPN President Leszek Moczwlski and two of his aides are now serving seven and five year terms in prison.

The official amnesty figures, which do not always add up, count 650 prisoners liable for pardon -- 500 presently in prison (190 sentenced and 315 awaiting trial and 145 others awaiting trial, but provisionally released.

AFP Reports Walesa Comments

NC221853 Paris AFP in English 1849 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw, July 22 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity trade union said today that ending martial law in Poland had brought no satisfactory solution and that Solidarity would continue to fight for the application of the Gdansk Accords.

Speaking by telephone from his home in Gdansk, Mr. Walesa, who is on holiday, said: "We do not have a solution that satisfies us and from what one can see, we won't have one." "No one has ever given us anything freely. We have to extract everything" he said. "We will continue to fight for sacked workers to be reinstated, for banned students to be reaccepted, to claim our (Gdansk) agreements and to restore our independent trade union."

Speaking about the first day following the lifting of martial law, Mr. Walesa said "I feel exactly as I did on the last day of martial law and if anything, less good, because my conscience troubles me when I think that 60 people at least will stay in prison (those not amnestied), that thousands of students will not finish their studies, that many sacked people will not get their jobs back." "Generally, I am suffering more remorse now than before because I no longer have the excuse of the state of siege."

Expressing profound doubts about the future, which he said could lead to "a number of people being put behind bars again" Mr. Walsea said that the lifting of martial law had introduced a new situation which had to be taken account of for the organisation of the fight. "We obviously have to restructure ourselves a little," he said, "because there is a new situation, we have to organise things differently. I think that in a few days we will look at what good can be drawn from this new situation and at the bad side to it." It would take a week to work everything out, he said.

Finally, he hoped that the state of crisis which replaced the state of siege would not be "as tough in the application as it appears to be in the reading."

Solidarity Adviser Comments

ID221408 Paris Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] In France, Alexandr Smolar, an adviser to the dissolved trade union Solidarity, said regarding the lifting of martial law in Poland, that appearances of deep change have been created without changing anything. By introducing the repressive state-of-war law as an ordinary law, the state of war is being made commonplace, he added.

SUMMER NAVAL TRAINING EXERCISE CONCLUDES

AU061606 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2/3 Jul 83 p 6

[Stanislaw Reperowicz report: "Operation Safe Sea"]

[Text] Summer training in the Armed Forces is in progress. The Navy is especially active at this time of year. Regardless of its usual hard military service in protecting Poland's maritime frontiers, the Navy is performing various exercises to check the results of training programs. The exercises bearing the name "Reda-83" have just finished and already some naval units have been assigned to take part in the allied Warsaw Pact exercise called "Soyuz-83."

The first exercise was a review of our Navy's defense potential, and in parituclar, a review of seamen's level of training, of the technical state of the Navy, and of its equipment. The second exercise in one of its phases served to test the ability of the ships and shore units of three friendly strategic fleets of peace to act together, that is, the USSR Baltic Fleet, the GDR People's Navy, and the PPR war Navy.

The planning behind the exercises carried out by the allied military staffs assumed that the "enemy" had occupied part of our coastline. Since Army units had failed to dislodge the "enemy," the naval forces of the three states rushed in with assistance.

The operation was started by a group of minesweepers that combed the sea areas adjoining the coastal sectors occupied by the "enemy" meter by meter. They also performed this task when the "enemy," upset by their presence, opened fire. They replied with artillery shells and machinegun fire. The water spraying high into the air behind them showed that they had detected and destroyed many sea mines.

When the minesweepers left, the silhouettes of other ships appeared on the horizon, especially destroyers and landing ships. They fired on the coastline with all the firepower they possessed, immobilizing the "enemy" to a considerable degree.

Taking advantage of this situation, the commander of the operation sent a group of torpedo boats, helicopters, and small but fastlanding craft toward land, protected by other torpedo boats. These vessels carried soldiers and sailors belonging to the so-called storm troops -- the first combat strike by our forces directly against the "enemy."

In the meantime, the first wave of heavy-landing ships had already reached the shore. Approaching the shore, they fired so-called extended explosive charges, destroying all mines lurking in the shallow waters. Another order opened the hatches of the landing craft and started the main part of the operation. One by one the tanks and armored transporters rolled out onto land.

After they had discharged their load, the ships drew back to sea in order to make room for new waves of attack....The combat action soon spread to the depths of the "enemy's" defenses and then went silent. The coastal area involved was completely regained, and the "enemy" was wiped out through the joint effort of the three fraternal fleets, applying their strength, and of the coastal defense forces.

That is how our seamen have greeted this year's PPR Navy Day.

AGENDA FOR 28 JUL SEJM SESSION ANNOUNCED

LD230943 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] The Sejm Presidium has resolved to convene the 40th meeting of the Sejm on 28 July of this year. The agenda includes a government report on state fiscal policy; a report on home trade; a small-scale Production and Services Commission economic plan; a Budget and Finance Commission and Legislative Work Commission report on government draft bills, amendments to the income tax act, and the turnover tax act; and a report by the Adminstration, Local Economy, and Environmental Protection Commission and Legislative Work Commission on government draft bills on the creation of the Office of Minister of Administration and Spatial Economy and a central office for the protection of the environment and water conservancy. The agenda also provides for deputies' interpellations and questions.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE PUBLISHES BILLS PASSED 20-21 JUL

LD250138 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] DZIENNIK USTAW (OFFICIAL GAZETTE) No. 39, contains the bills passed by the Sejm at its last meeting. These are: the 20 July act on changes in the Polish Constitution; the 21 July act on special legal regulations to overcome the socioeconomic crisis and on amendments to some acts; and the 21 July amnesty act. The DZIENNIK USTAW also publishes the State Council decision of 20 July to lift martial law.

OFFICIALS INTERVIEWED ON LIFTING OF MARTIAL LAW

LD222328 Warsaw PAP in English 2002 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Jul -- The lifting of martial law in Poland, adoption of new laws and changes introduced to some others -- all this will contribute to a change of the conditions in which the authorities and local administration as well as the national economy operate.

In many instances the legal state was restored to its shape from before martial law, but in others, the law on the special legal regulations for the period of recovery from the crisis changes the range of civic rights and duties.

PAP interviewed representatives of three ministries on the issue.

First, Deputy Justice Minister Tadeusz Skora said that the introduction of martial law had considerably stiffened the penal policy. Summary proceedings were introduced to deal with the most serious offenses. The courts passed stiffer sentences for comparable offenses than previously, and the fines were also higher and often accompanied by additional punishment. Verdicts passed under summary procedures had also an immediate effect. Already the suspension of martial law on December 31, 1982, partly eased those rigours. The lifting of martial law will change further the penal policy. This will mean the departure from summary procedures. The jurisdiction of military courts will be narrowed. This does not mean an occasional liberalization and weakening of the courts' penal and educational functions. To the contrary, it is just a return to full normalization of the social-political life which will create favourable conditions for the state's consolidation as well as a fuller functioning of the principles of social co-existence, said the deputy justice minister.

The deputy minister for labour, wages and social affairs, Jozef Bury, said that the freedom to terminate employment was now being restored to its normal shape defined in the Labour Code up to now, employees in many enterprises have not been [words indistinct] terminate their employment contracts without the consent of the employer. Quitting a job without such a consent was treated as an abandonment of work. Another regulation says that work in some enterprises, whose list will be compiled, may be extended to include free Saturdays for an [word indistinct] period. Work on Saturdays will be treated as overtime and will be appropriately remunerated. Still another novelty is the cancellation of pay sanctions in case of terminating a job without serving the employer a notice, that is when an employee is discharged on disciplinary basis or abandons his job.

The Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology Professor Benon Miskiewicz, said that the higher education law defines the self-government of higher schools. Self-government is determined by the state character of the higher school and the socialist character of our state. He referred in this context to the new Sejm law on special legal regulations for the period of overcoming the socio-economic crisis and on changes in certain laws. As concerns higher schools, the law's provisions are of preventive character and, moreover, have been adopted for an interim period. Their introduction has been necessary for the academic communities to draw conclusions from these provisions and become disciplined as well as normalizing their activity. Hence these are not tools which would be aimed at repression against the academic community. Their aim is to (?make this) community realize that the hitherto negative actions, though sporadic, in some higher schools should not oppose the general processes and tendencies towards normalization of life. One should presume that the academic communities will not let it happen that the provisions of this law have to be applied, said Benon Miskiewicz.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON LEGAL REGULATIONS ACT

LD241516 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Excerpts] The Special Legal Regulations Act, passed by the Sejm in the period of emergence from the crisis, has aroused great social interest. We want to acquaint our listeners with the matter more closely. Piotr Lignar asked Professor Zygmunt Rykicki, undersecretary of state in the Office of the Council of Ministers, for an interview on this subject.

[Begin recording] [Rybicki] What is the philosophy behind the act? First, the decisive majority of the regulations introduced by this act are temporary regulations for the period covered by the 3-year plan, with the proviso that if by the end of 1984 it is seen that there is no longer any need for these instruments, then the Council of State is under obligation to carry out an analysis of this period of time and to present the appropriate recommendations aimed at shortening the deadlines indicated in the act. Next, these are instruments that will be brought into play in a situation of violation of the law, of public order, of the fundamental interests of the state, but already threatened by facts. In other words, these will be instruments aimed at restoring a state of law and order and a state that accords with social interests.

[Question] The question can arise here as to whether the special powers placed in the hands of the executive authorities by this act do not create the possibility of abuse of power in the exercise of this or that function by individual state bodies.

[Answer] (?That is) a misunderstanding, because there are no special powers placed in the hands of the executive authorities. It is a right to eliminate the effects of dishonestly committed acts. If somebody eliminates the effects of dishonest, not straightforward acts, with the aid of clearly defined means, can he abuse power? It is, after all, implemented in conditions of the functioning of all control institutions, of supervision of the executive bodies.

[Question] I did not ask this question just by chance, because at this moment voices are already being heard, in circles unfavorable toward Poland, that this is a cosmetic, superficial operation, what's more, an operation that, on the pretext of regulating economic and social life in our country, is creating the possibility for keeping society within limits.

[Answer] Before the act was drawn up -- and I took part in its compilation from the very beginning -- I heard that it would be cosmetic, or that it would be against society, or that it would introduce even worse strictures. The authors didn't know what the act would be like yet there were already people who supposedly knew that it would have these characteristics.

We have to learn that state administration bodies are responsible for the functioning of the national economy. It is not true that the reform takes away from these bodies the possibility of controlling the economy. After all, when things are going badly in the economy, society does not lay the blame on some mechanism or other, but says that the government is not acting properly, and this must be taken into account. [Passage indistinct] If there is a crisis, we must choose whose interest is greater; the lesser, individual, interest must be subjected -- of course, within a certain scope -- to the social interest. There is no other solution. If anybody thinks that the fairies will improve the economy and that kind uncles from who knows where will repair our production for us, economies, quality of production, the market situation, I wouldn't like to be the society guided by such views.

[Question] You said that fears may arise that power will be abused.

[Answer] That's not the point. These are threats made by those who violate the fundamental principles of the functioning of society. If one were to take a view such as that which you (?have taken) from other statements, we could ask: What would be the moral right of those philosophies, which, for example, threaten people with eternal demnation? If you live dishonestly, you will meet with the punishment you deserve. [end recording]

FRG's STRAUSS INTERVIEWED DURING 'PRIVATE' VISIT

LD222035 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1615 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Interview with Bavarian Prime Minister Franz-Josef Strauss by Polish radio correspondent during 'private visit' to Poland; date and place not given -- recorded in German with superimposed Polish translation].

[Text] [Correspondent] I do not know how to address you best, as Mr Premier, deputy, or simply Franz-Josef Strauss, since your trip to Poland is mainly of a private nature.

[Strauss] The simple way suits me best -- just Franz-Josef Strauss.

[Correspondent] Franz-Josef Strauss is a familiar name in Poland. How are you enjoying your trip?

[Strauss] I have seen a considerable part of Poland. I will permit myself to use the German names for Wroclaw, Opole, Czestochowa, Krakow and Warsaw. This is my first time in Poland. I have never before visited this country, either before, during or after the war.

I have to rely on reports that are often contradictory [words indistinct]. Normal life has started to function again in Poland. That means that it was necessary to halt the chaos. It emerges from my superficial experiences [words indistinct] that the situation in Poland has again come under control. But in a way I have also sensed a kind of concern for the future of the state, for its society.

The community wants bread, peace and freedom. I know how interrelated these problems are, but obviously the situtation in Poland is better than depicted in some reports. The government is attempting to resolve the problems. Today I told a German correspondent that if in his opinion the bills passed by the Sejm are meaningless, his assessment is not correct. No doubt these bills do not resolve everything. But this is a step in the right direction and we hope that other steps will follow. We in the West should also contribute to this. Of course [words indistinct] what has happened and is happening here.

[Correspondent] I agree that this is a step forward. [word indistinct] your trip to Poland and [word indistinct] which you have visited. We in Poland have recently played host to an eminent guest, Pope John Paul II, our compatriot. During his stay in Poland he also visited Lower Silesia. For this reason criticism has been addressed to him in your country, including in Bavaria, on the part of ethnic associations. Do you also expect to be censured for your visit to Wroclaw?

[Strauss] A few days ago I saw how thousands of Germans annually come to Wroclaw. They or their closest relatives come from those parts. What motivates them has nothing to do with revanchist slogans of confrontation but stems from their old ties with their old homeland. Perhaps they also want to show their children where their parents or grandparents were born. All this would be without any significance whatsoever if we did not have to live in a divided Europe. In an undivided Europe it would be possible to quickly overcome disputes from the past.

[Correspondent] May I now ask a question concerning the future?

[Strauss] Could I just say a few words about the past? In Poland people are particularly sensitive about certain matters, they react to them very rapidly. There is no common frontier between Poland and the FRG so at times I cannot understand this sensitivity. Perhaps I can even understand it but I would like our Polish neighbors to differentiate between party and legal stands, which can only change on the basis of a peaceful treaty, and the recognition of political realities, that is seeing it as obvious that the existing state of affairs cannot be changed by means of force, pressure or threats. For 10 years now I have been talking about this during conversations with Polish gurest in Bonn and Munich. Legal stands are dictated to us by the Constitutional Tribunal, and the political realities with which we have to live every day (?are dictated by the world). I think, however, that we will be able to settle all problems without pressure, without bloodshed, (?so) that all Europeans will be able to make contact with each other on the continent without [words indistinct] and sociopolitical divisions.

[Correspondent] You have come to Poland as a political tourist. [words indistinct] you have been able, therefore, to be not only a witness of how life takes a normal course, but you also had the opportunity many times to hold various talks. You also spoke about this, that the impressions you got differed however from the picutre that was primarily formed by the mass media. You would have the same feelings here as the pope, as Cardinal Glemp, who recently said that the picture of Poland is depicted incorrectly in the world. You have seen the realities in our country, what possibilities of real normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG do you see in the future?

[Strauss] We have diplomatic relations, peaceful relations, all the reports presenting a picture of Poland as chaos, in which hungry people are full of despair are, of course, untrue. In periods of great unrest, such (?drastic) situations [words indistinct]. Our relations with Poland cannot be seen in isolation from the European Continent. The West, both Europe and the United States, takes a joint stand regarding Poland. However, we hope that the development of freedom will be possible without anarchy and chaos. There are many significant issues. I know that the Polish economy has suffered greatly, that supplies to the population in most essential goods have reached a minimum level -- hence we have organized operations for sending parcels. However, I think that the operation should now be ended. The Polish people must not become a nation of parcel addressees; this would insult its dignity, and it not necessary in the present situation. For some time it was a very good operation, and it helped and pleased many people. However, the operation now should be concluded. On the other hand, aid is needed for the Polish economy. Here one should consider how to smooth its path. I think that you and I -- both sides -- have been enriched with several new experiences. You will agree that in the field of mutual relations between Poland and the FRG we have done much good.

[Correspondent] Naturally, I do not question that. Let us take for example economic cooperation that is profitable to both sides. I think that economic circles in the FRG are still interested in the continuation of good experiences.

[Strauss] I do not question it, trade between Poland and the FRG developed even before the treaty was signed. Later it was expanded. Now the problem is to increase Poland's economic output so that it does not have to live on credits.

[Interviewer] You are known for your optimism. Does that also apply to the further development of economic relations between our countries?

[Strauss] Yes. Yes, I am optimistic.

[Correspondent] Perhaps before the end of our conversation I could ask one personal question. You are spending several days in Poland and you intend to visit the Mazury region.

[Strauss] Yes [passage indistinct] beautiful corner of Poland.

[Correspondent] Perhaps I will be unable to talk to you again; I would like to ask in advance about the results and assessment of your journey, and impressions of political [word indistinct]

[Strauss] [Passage indistinct] all this had great informative value for me, particularly since there were certain gaps in my knowledge. Some asked me why go to Poland now. I replied that for many years I was accused of not visiting East European countries; now I have been enlarging my field of activity.

The second result of my stay in Poland probably will be the fact that on my return I will convey a true picture of what I have seen, a picture which is not exaggerated or distorted. However, I am of the opinion that Poles should not [words indistinct]

[Correspondent] Thank you for the interview, and I wish you a pleasant stay in Poland. Perhaps one more question, you are the only high-ranking FRG politician in Poland on the last day of martial law, and the first day after the lifting of martial law.

[Strauss] Yes, indeed. I know that the Sejm adopted new resolutions and I have described that as the first important step on the Polish road. [Passage indistinct]

Comments on Lifting Martial Law

For comments on the lifting of martial law in Poland by CSU Chairman and Bavarian Prime Minister Franz-Josef Strauss on his return from a private visit to Poland, see the FRG section of the 25 July Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD221542 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw 22 July -- PUWP CC First Secretary, Prime Minister Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski today received Aleksandr Aksenov, the Soviet ambassador to Poland, in connection with the start of his diplomatic mission in Poland.

OLSZOWSKI RECEIVES INDONESIAN AMBASSADOR

LD232253 Warsaw PAP in English 2038 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw 23 July -- Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski recieved Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to Poland Yanwar Marah Jani here today.

The two discussed questions of further development of Polish-Indonesian relations. The ambassador handed an invitation from Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja for Minister Olszowski to pay an official visit to Indonesia. The invitation was accepted.

CEAUSESCU ENDS AFRICA TOUR, RETURNS HOME

Exchanges Toasts With Kaunda

AU221045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Lusaka (AGERPRES) 22/7/1983 -- In the toast he proposed at the official dinner given by President Kenneth David Kaunda on July 21, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu stated that his visit to Zambia and the previous summit interviews and talks in Bucharest and Lusaka contributed to the powerful development of friendship and collaboration between the two parties and peoples. "Over the years, the collaboration between Romania and Zambia developed on multiple planes -- economic, political, cultural, scientific" -- the president said, adding that on the basis of the achievements scored so far it could be assessed that all conditions existed for the further expansion of bilateral relations in all domains.

He specified that during official talks and in the documents signed it was agreed upon to intensify bilateral cooperation for the benefit of both peoples, according to the principles of equal rights and mutual advantage, in the service of socialist construction and of the two peoples' welfare.

Referring to current international issues, Nicolae Ceausescu said: "The international situation has seriously deteriorated. Action is taken for the maintenance and even the redivision of the spheres of influence. We are witnesses of brutal interferences in the internal affairs of various states. The arms race, nuclear arming in particular, has escalated, which puts the peoples' independence and peace, the very existence of mankind, in jeopardy."

"Worth mentioning is the fact that, in opposition to the policy of force and dictate, the peoples' struggle is developing for a new-type, democratic policy, for new-type interstate relations underlain by the principles of equality, respect for independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, renunciation of the use and threat of force."

"Disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, the prevention of another world war -- which would be a nuclear war -- the guaranteeing of a lasting peace on our planet are the fundamental problems of our days," Romania's president said. "All peoples should rally their forces and stop the way to catastrophe, and ensure all people's right to existence, life and peace."

Stating that Romania pays special attention to the questions related to a stop in the siting of medium-range missiles in Europe, to the withdrawal and scrapping of the ones in place, Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized that "under these difficult circumstances, all states must prove much reason and place the peoples' interests and the general interests of development and peace above all."

"Romania hails with great satisfaction the fact that understandings were reached at the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe on the conclusion with positive results of that meeting, a fact which opens the prospect for the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe at the beginning of 1984," President Ceausescu said, adding: "In the current conditions, we consider these understandings as a ray of light apt to lead to further positive results on the road of detente, disarmament and peace."

President Ceausescu restated that Romania was firmly for the creation of zones free of nuclear weapons and of foreign military bases in the Balkans and in other regions in Europe and on other continents.

Referring to the current conflicts in the world which cause daily casualties and huge damage, he mentioned that Romania had consistently declared for the cessation of all conflicts, for the exclusively peaceful, negotiated settlement of all inter-state disputed issues.

"Romania declares firmly for the peaceful, negotiated settlement of the Middle East questions. It is necessary that Israel should withdraw its troops from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, and unconditionally withdraw its troops from Lebanon, that action should be taken within negotiations -- maybe within an international conference to be attended by all the sides concerned, the Palestine Liberation Organization included, for the resolution of the Palestinian question, for a global peace in the Middle East. We consider it necessary that an independent Palestinian State should be set up," Nicolae Ceausescu also said.

In his toast Romania's president also referred to the powerful support granted to the peoples' liberation fight, to the Namibian people's struggle for full independence, stressing that South Africa should put an end to the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination and to the aggressive actions against its neighbors.

"We consider that the litigigious issues among some African states must be also solved through negotiations alone," the Romanian head of state further said, also urging that action be baken for the consolidation of the African counties' unity. "The Organization of African Unity must play a more active role in the rallying of these countries' efforts towards consolidating their independence and socioeconomic development," he said.

Nicolae Ceausescu also declared for the strengthening of all developing countries' solidarity, for the building of a new economic order, and for a more active co-operation with a view to eradicating underdevelopment. "The developed countries must understand that they cannot overcome economic crisis and ensure their further progress to the detriment of the developing counties," Romania's president showed. "The advanced countries can further develop and surmount economic crisis provided that the developing countries advance faster."

Arrives in Somalia

AU221745 Bucharest AGERPRESS in English 1730 GMT 22 Jul 83

[TEXT] Mogadishu, AGERPRESS 22/7/1983 -- On July 22, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu, arrived in Mogadishu to pay an official visit of friendship, invited by Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, president of Somalia.

Romania's president is accompanied on his visit by Gheorghe Oprea, Stefan Andrei, Vasile Pungan and other Romanian officials.

At the festively adorned airport in the Somali capital city the distinguished Romanian guests were welcomed with great friendship and warmth by President Mohamed Siad Barre and his wife, Mme Siad Barre.

The two leaders saluted each other with great joy and express special satisfaction at meeting again, in Somalia.

Elena Ceausescu and the Somali president's wife, Mme Siad Barre, saluted each other just as cordially.

Lieutenant General Mohamed Ali Samatar, first chairman [title as received] of the republic, minister of defence, Major General Hussein Kulmie Afrah, second chairman [title as received] of the republic, and Abdurahman Jama Barre, minister of foreign affairs, presented their homages to the Romanian guests.

After the ceremony, the two party and state leaders and Elena Ceausescu and (Mme) Siad Barre discussed in the official lounge of the airport, in a warm cordial atmosphere that is specific of the Romanian-Somali relations of friendship. The distinguished Romanian messengers and their hosts headed for the Somalia Villa, residence of the Romanian guests over their visit to Somalia.

Meets With Siad Barre

AU221746 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1733 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Mogadishu, AGERPRES 22/7/1983 -- Friday afternoon Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu, met Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, president of the Somali Democratic Republic, and his wife, (Mme) Siad Barre.

The two party and state leaders exchanged opinions prior to the Romanian-Somalia official talks, in a cordial atmosphere, in a spirit of friendship and mutual esteem that is characteristic of the relations between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Begins Official Talks

AU221937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1902 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Mogadishu AGERPRES 22/7/1983 -- On July 22, official talks started in Mogadishu between Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, and Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, [SRSP], president of Somalia.

Participating in the talks, for Romania: Elena Ceausescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Stefan Andrei, Vasile Pungan and other Romanian officials. For Somalia, Mme Siad Barre, Hussein Kulmie Afrah, second chairman [title as received] of the Somali Democratic Republic, Abdalla Muhamed Fadil, minister of industry, Ahmed Mohamed Farrah, minister of mineral resources and water development, Abdurahman Jama Barre, minister of foreign affairs, Mohamed Ali Nur, minister of forestry, Osman Jama Ali, minister of fisheries, other Somali officials.

Mohamed Siad Barre welcomed warmly the Somali visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, that goes down as an important event in the ascending evolution of the Romanian-Somali relations. The Somali head of state also voiced his joy at meeting again Romania's president and at continuing the fruitful summit dialogue opened in Bucharest in 1981, that has given new dimensions to the collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

The head of the RCP and Romanian State expressed his conviction that the exchange of opinions with the Somali leader, the measures and agreements to be reached would contribute to the continuous development of the friendship and collaboration between Romania and Somalia.

During the first round of talks, the two party and state leaders exchanged views on the current stage of the bilateral relations and the way in which the arrangements and understanding covenanted during the interviews in Bucharest, in June 1981, were put into practice.

In this context, stress was laid on the favorable evolution of the cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, technico-scientifc, social and other sectors, which accords with the interests and aspirations of both countries and peoples. Likewise, they considered that Romania and Somalia still had large possibilities to expand the economic cooperation and to expand the trade exchanges between them.

Both sides expressed the resolve to work for a better and more efficient capitalization of the extant possibilities with a view to diversifying and deepening the economic cooperation, to building new objectives in agriculture, industry, mining, energy, geological tapping, fishing, construction, transport and others -- including the setting up of joint state societies.

At the same time, contacts in technology, education and culture were agreed upon to be stimulated.

The two party and state leaders considered that the promotion and development of economic relations and of cooperation in production in particular were the essential elements of the consolidation of the relations between the two states.

During the talks, Nicolae Ceausescu and Mohamed Siad Barre expressed the wish to strengthen the collaboration between the RCP and the SRSP, pointing to its particular role in the development of the Romanian-Somali friendship and collaboration.

Stress was laid on the fact the development of the cooperation on various planes between Romania and Somalia accorded with the aspirations after progress and prosperity of the two peoples, contributed to the strengthening of the solidarity and unity of action of all progressive and antiimperialist forces, of all peoples in the fight for peace, independence and understanding and international detente.

Wtih regard to the expansion of the economic collaboration and cooperation, the two presidents instructed the ministers and other members of the Romanian and Somali delegations participating in the talks to examine together ways and possibilities to materialize into concrete measures and agreements the understandings and orientations set at top level.

Turthermore, information was exchanged on the concerns and problems of the two countries and peoples on the road to ensuring their economic and social progress.

In the context the sides laid stress on the importance of intensified exchanges of delegations at various levels, between parliaments, state bodies, and civic organizations, in view of deepening the mutual knowledge, of strengthening the Romanian-Somali collaboration both bilaterally and in the international life.

During the talks the sides also started to exchange opinions in relation to the topical international issues. They tackled in the main problems related to the preservation of peace, the halting of the arms race and the passage to disarmament, nuclear one in the first place, and problems concerning the peaceful solving of conflicts by means of negotiations, the eradication of underdevelopment and the implementation of a new international economic order, the active and democratic involvement of all peoples in solving the international problems and others.

An important place is held in the talks by the problems confronting the peoples and countries in the African continent. The exchange of opinions continues.

The talks proceed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual understanding and esteem.

Attends Mogadishu Dinner

AU231350 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1819 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Mogadishu AGERPRES 23/7/1983 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu attended an official dinner given in their honour by President Mohamed Siad Barre, on Friday.

The officials accompanying the Romanian head of state on his Somali visit as well as officials of the host country took part in the dinner.

During the dinner, which passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, the two presidents proposed toasts.

Exchanges Toasts With Barre

AU231405 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1211 GMT 23 Jul 83

["President Nicolae Ceausescu's Toast at Official Dinner in Mogadishu" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Mogadishu AGERPRES 23/7/1983 -- In the toast he proposed at the official dinner given by the Somali president, Mohamed Siad Barre, on July 22, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu assessed that his visit to Somalia was an expression of the relations of collaboration established between the RCP and the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (SRSP) and between the two peoples. The Romanian head of state stressed that during the Romanian-Somali top-level talks it was agreed upon that the economic, technical-scientific and cultural collaboration broadly develop, and action be taken so that collaboration should contribute to the implementation of the programmes of independent socioeconomic development and of socialist construction in the two countries. He expressed his belief that the translation into fact of those covenanted served the interests of both peoples, the cause of peace and collaboration worldwide.

"Our peoples belong to the group of the developing countries," Romania's president said. "We have a long road to traverse so as to ensure a powerful socioeconomic development and the peoples' general welfare. We wish that our relations of economic, scientific technical and cultural collaboration served these goals, our peoples' prosperity, independence and happiness."

Referring to the current international situation, which is characterized by the escalation of the arms race, the further promotion of the policy of the use and threat of force, by tendencies towards maintaining and redeividing the zones of influence, and by actions of interference in other peoples' affairs, Nicolae Ceausescu stated:

"Under these circumstances, the halting of the arms race, the passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first and foremost, and the guaranteeing of a lasting peace on our planet are fundamental problems of our days.

We must rally all forces, the forces of the freedom- and peace-loving peoples to stop the way to catastrophe, to destruction. Nuclear energy should be used for peaceful purposes and not for mankind's destruction. The nuclear powers should renounce the further manufacture of nuclear destruction weapons. We must do our utmost so that reason, respect for peoples and their life should triumph. There is not justification for the furtherance of the arms race and the manufacture of other weapons of destruction. A balance of forces must be achieved not through armaments, but through the reduction of existing ones at an ever lower level."

"The citing this year of further medium-range nuclear missiles will considerably increase the danger of a nuclear war which would lead to general catastophe," Nicolae Ceausescu said. Considering that everything possible should be done to hinder the emplacement of the new missiles and pass to withdrawing and scrapping the ones in place, the Romanian head of state emphasized: "The achievement of collaboration, the building of security, and the reduction of nuclear armaments in Europe are of special importance for all continents, for the whole mankind. We wish that Europe played a more active role in the life of mankind through its technology, through collaboration on the basis of the principles of equality, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the progress of the entire mankind."

Restating Romania's position according to which she declares for the creation of zones free of nuclear weapons and of foreign military bases in the Balkans, in other regions of Europe and on other continents, Nicolae Ceausescu said: "Like zones should be a part of the struggle for the complete liquidation of nuclear armaments, for nuclear and general disarmament, for a world without weapons, a world of peace and peaceful collaboration among all nations."

In connection with the current conflicts which cause daily casualties and damage, Nicolae Ceausescu mentioned that Romania had always been for the cessation of all military conflicts and the exclusively negotiated settlement of interstate disputes.

"Romania has consistently declared firmly for the negotiated settlement of the Middle East questions. We consider that Israel must unconditionally withdraw from Lebanon, that the Palestinian question be solved -- the formation of an independent Palestinian state included -- as a prerequisite for the global and durable peace in the Middle East. In this spirit, we consider that the problems between Somalia and Ethiopia can and must be solved. This corresponds to both peoples' interests, to the cause of their socio-economic development, the consolidation of their independence and of the African countries' unity."

"We deem it necessary that the Organization of African Unity should take still more resolute action for the resolution of questions through negotiations alone, and equally support the African countries' socioeconomic development."

In his toast, Romania's president also declared for the strengthening of the collaboration and solidarity of the developing countries mentioning that the developed countries should be made to adopt a realistic stand and take account of the developing countries' interests.

"The financial and credit system should be restructured, the interest rates substantially reduced and other financial measures taken. The protectionist measures taken by the developed countries must be given up and an appropriate, equitable ratio be established between the prices of raw materials and those of the manufactured products," Nicolae Ceausescu also stressed.

"Given the present conditions, an international conference on Middle East issues should be called to be attended by all those concerned, the Palestine Liberation Organization included, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. A lasting peace in the Middle East must lead to Israel's withdrawal from all territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war and to the guaranteeing of independence and security of all states in that area."

"We consider it necessary that the Iran-Iraq conflict should come to an end and the problems between the states be solved through negotiations. We see the settlement of other inter-state litigious issues in the same spirit."

As for Africa's questions, Romania's president specified that the visit he paid to countries on that continent was an expression of the solidarity and militant relations between Romania and the African countries.

President Ceausescu pointed out that Romania had always granted active support to the African peoples in their struggle against colonialism and for national independence, and backed the fight of the Namibian people, of SWAPO for Namibia's independence.

"We consider it is high time," he said, "for the government and leading circles in South Africa to put an end to racist policies and to apartheid, to the aggressive actions against its neighbours and establish relations underlain by equality, respect for independence and by non-interference in internal affairs."

"As for some conflicts among various states in Africa," Nicolae Ceausescu showed, "we consider that they must be solved through negotiations starting from observance of independence and territorial integrity, and from non-interference in internal affairs."

He expressed his conviction that, although the political and economic questions of the present-day world were very complex, the peoples had the necessary power to change the course of international events.

In conclusion, President Ceausescu expressed his satisfaction for the fact that during the talks conducted with the Somali leaders he could notice identical or very close points of view on most of the problems discussed. "We jointly underlined the necessity of observing each people's right to choose the system and development path it wishes, without any outside interference," the Romanian head of state said, adding: "Our visit to Somalia will be an important moment in the development of many-sided collaboration between our parties and peoples on both a bilateral and an international plane."

Signs Romanian-Somali Documents

AU231845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Mogadishu, AGERPRES 23/7/1983 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and President Mohamed Siad Barre of Somalia signed the documents agreed upon during the Romanian-Somali summit dialogue, during a ceremony held at the People's Palace in Mogadishu, on Saturday, July 23.

Elena Ceausescu and the wife of Somalia's president, Mme Siad Barre, and the other members of the delegations participating in the Romanian-Somali official talks were present.

The two party and state leaders signed the Romanian-Somali joint declaration, a cooperation agreement between the Romanina Communist Party and the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP], as well as a protocol on the development of economic cooperation and the intensification of the trade exchanges between Romania and Somalia.

During the same ceremony, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs and Hussein Kulmie Afrah, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the SRSP, second chairman [title as received] of the Somali Democratic Republic, signed a cooperation agreement between the Romanian Communist Party and the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party.

Issues Joint Declaration

AU231940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 23 Jul 83

["Romanian-Somali Joint Declaration" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/7/1983 -- The document issued in Bucharest today sums up the major results of the official visit of friendship that Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu paid to the Somali Democratic Republic over July 22-23, 1983. Upon an invitation of Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP], president of Somali Democratic Republic.

On the current stage of bilateral relations, the two heads of state expressed satisfaction at the growing friendship, solidarity and cooperation between their two countries in all fields of common interest and the wish to continue the close contacts on all levels, in order to discuss the ways and means conducive to the expansion and diversification of the friendly ties between the two countries and peoples.

Assessing as important the role that the existing solidarity relations between the RCP and the SRSP have in the promotion of Romanian-Somali cooperation, the two party leaders reiterated their determination to further intensify contacts and exchanges of information and experience in these areas. The presidents of Romania and Somalia pointed to the existing big potential for the promotion of broad cooperation, on mutually advantageous terms, through joint companies or other forms of cooperation, in agriculture, mining, industrial development, construction, transport and fishery, the joint declaration shows that it was agreed that the state bodies in the countries should take firmer action to speed up underway projects, and identify new bilateral economic projects and programmes apt to lend dynamism, scope and durability to bilateral economic ties.

During the visit, Nicolae Ceausescu and Mohamed Siad Barre signed a cooperation agreement between the Romanian Communist party and the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and a protocol on the development of economic cooperation and the intensification of trade exchanges between Romania and Somalia, a programme for application of the cooperation agreement between the two parties was also signed, the document mentions.

Examining current issues of the international life, the two presidents expressed their deep worry about the serious tension reached in international relations, stressing the supreme duty incumbent on all peoples, on their leaders, on the political and progressive forces everywhere to act in full unity and in all firmness to halt the current course towards confrontation and war to ensure the resumption and consolidation of the policy of peace, detente, independent development and collaboration the world over.

Examining the situation in the Horn of Africa, the two presidents expressed their worry about the peace in the region, standing for the resolution of litigious issues by peaceful means, in the interests of a free, independent development of the states in the region, of peace and understanding in the whole continent.

Pointing out the important role incumbent on the OAU in the struggle against the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, against racism and the apartheid policy in the continent, the two residents appreciated the efforts made for further adapting the OAU programme to the present and future needs of the African countries.

Referring to the Namibian issue the two presidents brought to the fore the imperious need for ensured access to independence to that country, for observeance of the Namibian people's right to choose self-dependently, by themselves, the path of future development, in full agreement with their aspirations and legitimate interests. In the context the sides condemned firmly the tergiversations applied by the racist regime of South Africa as concerns the independence of Namibia, and the two presidents laid stress on the need for sustained efforts to be made for a passage to effective measures within the OAU, for implementation of the resolution 435 of the Security Council, concerning Namibia's independence. The heads of state of Romania and Somalia reassert on this occasion too, their militant solidarity with and full support of their countries to the just struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the SWAPO, [South-West African People's Organization] its sole legitimate representative.

The presidents of the two countries highlighted once more the need for an urgent complete eradication of the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa, for ensuring to the majority population in that country the right to freedom, equality and social progress. Condemning firmly the recurrent aggressive acts the Pretoria regime aimed against the independent neighbouring African states, the two presidents asked that an immediate, unconditioned end be put to all trespassing of those states' sovereignty, and to the attempts to destabilize politically the countries in Austral Africa.

Related to the very grave situation existing in Europe the two presidents declared for unitary and efficient actions apt to cause the halting of siting and development of new intermediate-range missiles in the European continent, for the diminishing and liquidation of those in place, for removal of all nuclear weapons from the continent so that Europe may be left a zone of peace, security and extensive international cooperation.

The two heads of state welcomed the agreement reached at the Madrid reunion, that opens way to the calling, in 1984, of a conference on measures for confidence-building and disarmament, to developing the process of peace, security, detente and collaboration in Europe.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mohamed Siad Barre stressed the need for a global settlement, for a just and durable peace in the Middle East on the basis of Israeli troops' withdrawal from Arab territories occupied in 1967, the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and independent statehood, and ensurance of integrity and independence of all states in the area.

They restated their countries' full support to the PLO, as sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and assessed its participation in all Middle East peace efforts as an essential requirement for the achievement of a just and lasting solution in the zone.

The two presidents also highlighted the need for an undelayed, unconditional pullout of Israeli forces from Lebanon, for ensuring that country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Stating their concern over the contiuation of the Iraq-Iran war, the presidents of Romania and Somalia said they were for an immediate cessation of military hostilities, for the opening of negotiations to settle the problems between the two neighbour states.

Moreover, both presidents restated their countries' positions favouring the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and understanding, the joint declaration says.

Believing that the cardinal issue of contemporary life is the struggle to stop the arms race, to achieve disarmament, nuclear above all, Nicolae Ceausescu and Mohamed Siad Barre underscored that a general ban should be put as soon as possible on nuclear tests, nuclear armament production be stopped, existing arsenals be reduced and destroyed, military spending, troops, and armament be freezed and reduced, foreign military bases shut down and troops withdrawn from foreign territory, opposed military blocs be abolished simultaneously, and nuclear-free zones be created in the Balkans, the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and other parts of the world. They expressed Romania's and Somalia's determination to take most energetic action, along with all states, to achieve disarmament and avert war, for the sacred right of peoples to life, liberty and peace.

Voicing concern over the deep world economic recession, the two presidents said it was imperative that everything possible be done for economic recovery, for reducing the problems of the developing countries, for ensuring world political and economic stability. Stressing the fact that the negotiations conducted until now on an international plane -- at the recent UNCTAD session in Belgrade included -- have not ended in positive results, have not led to significant progress in this direction, the two presidents stood for an as fast as possible launching of a round of global negotiations, within the UN, for the convening of a summit conference of the developing countries, with a view to deepening their economic collaboration and harmonizing their stances in view of the future negotiations with the developed states.

In another string of ideas, the two presidents stood for the increase of the role, responsibilities and efficiency of the UN, for the ensurance of all states' participation in the debates and settlement of the major issues of the contemporary world. In its final part, the document signed by the two heads of states mentions that President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu invited President Mohamed Siad Barre and his wife to pay an official visit of friendship to Romania. The invitation was accepted with particular pleasure.

Somali Media Coverage

For Mogadishu Domestic coverage of the visit to the Somali Democratic Republic by President Nicolae Ceausescu and the delegation accompanying him, including reportage on banquet remarks and the joint communique released 23 July, see the Somalia subsection of the East Africa section of the 25 July Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Returns to Bucharest

AU231724 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, have returned home from their latest tour of peace, cooperation, and solidarity through Africa.

On their arrival at Otopeni Airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were welcomed by members and candidate members of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee, by members of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the government, and by leaders of Central institutions and mass and public organizations.

Thousands of Bucharest working people rallied at Otopeni Airport to warmly welcome our party-state leader and Comrade Elena Ceausesu. They voiced the sentiments of ardent love and high regard nurtured by all our people for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for his untiring activity in the service of our socialist fatherland's continuous flourishing and prestige in the world.

PRESIDENT GREETS JARUZELSKI ON BIRTHDAY

AU081346 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, Warsaw.

Esteemed Comrade Jaruzelski: I take particular pleasure in extending warm comradely greetings and most cordial congratulations to you on your 60th birthday on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and myself personally.

We particularly value your contribution to developing relations of close cooperation between the RCP and the PZPR, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Polish People's Republic.

I want to express the conviction that by acting in the spirit of the decisions and understandings we have jointly reached, the relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation between our countries will constantly expand and deepen in the interests of our peoples and the cause of socialism and peace.

On your jubilee birthday I want to extend, dear Comrade Jaruzelski, most sincere wishes for a long life, great work energy, and new successes in the highly responsible activity you are carrying out to the benefit and flourishing of your socialist fatherland.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU GREETS REAGAN ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

AU061219 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jul 83 p 6

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, White House, Washington, D.C.

On the occasion of the National day of the United States of America, I take particular pleasure in extending, on behalf of the Romanian people and myself personally, best wishes to you and to the friendly American people. I note with satisfaction that in past years Romanian-U.S. relations have continued to develop based on equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage.

I want to express the conviction that in the future we will take joint action to continue to develop Romanian-U.S. relations and cooperation between the two countries in the international arena in the interests of our peoples, of peace, understanding, and cooperation in the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

EGYPT'S PREMIER TO ARRIVE "LAST WEEK OF JULY"

AU231842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/7/1983 -- Over the last week of July Dr. Fu'ad Muhyi Ad-Din, prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, will visit Romania, invited by Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu.

PREMIER MEETS CUBAN IRON, STEEL MINISTER

AU221427 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1311 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/7/1983 -- On July 22, Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, received Marcos Lage Coello, Cuba's minister of iron and steel and metallurgical industries, now on a Romanian visit.

During the interview the sides highlighted with satisfaction the relations of economic cooperation between Romania and Cuba that witness continuous development and diversification, in the spirit of the Romanian-Cuban understandings and decisions agreed upon at summit level. They expressed the resolve to look for new possibilities of deepening and diversifying these relations and of continuously upgrading the collaboration and cooperation in production.

SCINTEIA ON THE ROLE OF NATIONS, MINORITIES

AU221550 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1444 GMT 22 Jul 83

["Articles from the Press (SCINTEIA, July 22, 1983): RCP Contribution to Defining the Role of the Nation in Solving the Question of Nationalities in Romania " -- AGERPRES Headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/7/1983 -- Among the theoretical problems of deep significance for the development of the political thinking as also for the structure of the practical political reality, approached in a highly dialectical, scientific and creative spirit by the RCP and by its general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, an outstanding place is held by the one concerning the nation and its role in the contemporary time, and the national question and its solution in Romania.

Making a very scientific analysis of the historic past and of the extremely diverse and complex phenomena occurring on a world plane at present, the RCP has worked out its own, original and thoroughly substantiated conception concerning the nation in general, its kernel and role in the contemporary world, the specific features marking the shaping up and evolution of the Romanian nation.

One of the greatest merits of the period following the Ninth Congress of the RCP is the return of the Romanian people's history to legitimacy, its presentation as it was, without additions and abbreviations of a subjective nature. There was eliminated that over-socializing vision according to which the nation was exclusively the result of the capitalist system, a vision which served its historical roots and organic ties with the pre-national forms of human communication.

In fact the nation cannot be suspended in history, it cannot emerge in a socio-political and ethnical vacuum; on the contrary, a series of features that will be and are specific to the Romanian nation were shaped up and crystallized along the history. And this history, as shown by President Nicolae Ceausescu, is the history of the class struggle and the history of the struggle for sovereignty and self-dependence, independence and integrity and for liberation from the foreign domination.

Here one can see a feature of the process during which the Romamian nation shaped up, namely the fact that along a certain historic segment this process blended with the struggle fought and effort made for setting up an independent and sovereign state.

Another aspect is the reconsideration and rehabilitation of the place held by peasantry in Romania in the history of the peoples and homelamd, in the process of the Romanian nation's birth and development included.

By removing the nihilistic and preletcultist conceptions, the false and damaging conceptions according to which value is born exclusively in the Marxist field, manufactured exclusively by the proletariat, and patriotism emerged concomitantly with socialism, on grounds of a critical attitude in a dialectical and Marxist spirit vis-a-vis the historical, cultural and spiritual heritage, the RCP recognized the great sons of the people -- learned men and politicians -- and gave them the due consideration.

the conception of the RCP and its general secretary on the nation asserts and proves the objective and necessary character of the nation and of the independent and sovereign national state, its role as a factor of progress and civilization equally in the past, at present and the historical future.

The conception of the RCP reasserts the role of the nation in three main directions: the particularly progressive role of the nation in socialism, the fact that socialism is being built within national frames, and that the nation, while witnessing unprecedented thriving in socialism, is also the most favorable form for building the new system; the process of formation of the nations is not over yet, we note the appearance and ever more powerful assertion of new and new nations, of new and new independent national states which are to have their say in the dialogue among nations (and which are about to determine, alongside other forces, a regroupment and redistribution of the balance of forces in the world); eventually, the nation proves its viability even in the developed capitalist countries, there where it has been in existence for several centuries; here the national feeling is particularly strong, being a factor that can by no means be ignored. These ideas, these theses, expounded and substantiated along the years, have been confirmed by facts, proving fully topical and viable today.

The essential changes occurred in the life and structure of the Romanian nation in the years of socialism, the unity and internal cohesion of the socialist nation, the social consensus which characterizes the life and activity of its members, the modifications occurred in the configuration of various classes and categories, in the country's social structure, a certain strategy of a gradual social homogenization, a new relation between state and society, the prerogatives of sovereign owner of the national wealth and real holder of the political power exercised by the people whole, the transformation of the Communist Party into a real vital centre of the socialist nation, a qualitatively new dimension of self-consciousness, national pride and patriotism, the militant solidarity with all the progressive and democratic forces, are but a few elements of the new features, of the new configuration of the Romanian Socialist nation.

The policy as regards the nationlities, their specific problems and their adequate resolution, the consolidation of the unity, friendship and brotherhood among all the country's sons, irrespective of nationality, is one of those theoretical and practical domains in which the creative contribution of the RCP and of its general secretary stands out.

The creation of the same conditions of life and work for all citizens, an equal and non-discriminatory position before the law, the participation in the exercise of political power in all domains and at all levels, the creation of material conditions and the guaranteeing of the use of the mother tongue in education, culture, public life, the ensurance of all these rights which allow the respective nationalities to preserve and promote their own specific features, their self-identity are a few concrete results of this conception and policy worked out and pursued after the Ninth RCP Congress in particular.

The assertion and manysided development of the Romanian nation, the resolution of the national question and the creation of new-type national relations, a plenary and dynamic manifestation of the nation as a force of the social and historical progress, are a gain of utmost significance of socialism, of Marxism creatively developed and applied in Romania.

MINISTER NAGY MEETS EC AGRICULTURAL OFFICIAL

AU221828 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1744 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/7/83 -- Questions of the expansion of the collaboration and cooperation in agriculture between Romania and the EEC were approached during an interview in Bucharest, on July 22, between Ferdinand Nagy, Romanian minister, secretary of state, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, and Helmuth von Verschuer, deputy director-general for agriculture of the EEC Commission. The guest is now visiting Romania at head of the EEC delegation.

DETAILS OF TRIAL OF MUSLIM NATIONALISTS

Retired Lawyer Examined

AU220756 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jul 83 p 5

[M. Osmovic report]

[Summary] Sarajevo, 19 Jul -- "The second day of the public trial of a group of 13 nationalists in the Sarajevo District Court passed in the examination of the accused, Alija Izetbegovic, (58), retired lawyer from Sarajevo. According to the indictment, which was presented by Edina Residovic, deputy district public prosecutor, Izetbegovic and Omer Behmen have been both charged with the criminal act of associating with a view to performing counterrevolutionary acts and jeopardizing social order."

At the beginning of the examination, during which he was only occasionally noticeably excited, Alija Izetbegovic stated that he had never seen five out of the 13 people accused: Rusid Prguda, Dzemail Latic, Mustafa Spahic, Dervis Djurdjevic, and Dzuli Bicakcic. He again insisted that the trial should be open to the public -- which it has been since the beginning -- and also accused the press of having already pronounced him guilty.

Izetbegovic said that he considers himself an "Islamic writer" and that he has written the "Islamic Declaration" by himself and alone, but denied that a single word of the Declaration refers to Bosnia-Hercegovina or Yugoslavia. He has been studying Islam for years, has wanted to write a treatise, and after collecting books on the subject and contacting many people, he wrote the "Islamic Declaration." He said that when he spoke on realizing the Islamic order he never meant in Yugoslavia, for that would mean coercion; he spoke on assuming power in Islamic countries only.

With the help of his friends, Izetbegovic translated the declaration into Arabic, Turkish, English, and German, with a view to publishing it in Islamic countries, not in Yugoslavia. Omer Behmen was the only person he gave it to to read, some 10 years ago. "'I say in the declaration that the Islamic order can be established only in the countries where Muslims constitute the majority of the population, therefore, I assume that it is clear I did not mean Yugoslavia.'"

Izetbegovic denied that he had helped Omer Behmen in writing the texts "Muslims in Yugoslavia" and "The Structure of the Islamic Religious Community in Yugoslavia." He said that he wrote a text entitled "Muslims in Yugoslavia," but as a report to a symposium of Islamic sociologists in Canada. He denied that he had ever participated in certain discussions that were political and supposed to be religious and that he had advocated the idea of an Islamic republic in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

When asked why he failed to exclude Yugoslavia in his Declaration, he said that there was no need to do so, since it was obvious the Declaration does not refer to Yugoslavia. However, he did not publish it in Yugoslavia because of the attitude in Islamic countries toward Islamic writers in Europe and because he was afraid that some interpretations in his own community might not be well-intentioned.

Imam Questioned

LD221358 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1241 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Sarajevo, 22 Jul (TANJUG) -- Questioning of the third accused, Hasan (Halid) Cengic, an imam from Stolac, born in 1957, ended in the Sarajevo district court today, the fifth day of the trial of the group charged with counterrevolutionary activity based on Muslim nationalism.

From his replies to questions from Rizah Hadzic, president of the tribunal, and Edina Residovic, public prosecutor, it is obvious that the students' debating club of the Islamic Theology Faculty in Sarajevo, which had been headed by the accused, was under the influence of persons from outside that religious educational establishment.

The trial of those accused of counterrevolutionary activities will resume on Monday, 25 July.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LAW ON PRIVATE BUSINESSES

LD231709 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1240 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Sarajevo, 23 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Executive Council of Bosnia-Hercegovina has drawn up a draft law on changes and addenda to the law on trade. One of the most important novelties envisages the possibility of retail trade outlets owned by citizens and dealing in products thus far not envisaged. In other words, the "green light" is being given to private shops.

In order to improve market supplies, especially in areas where trade by the organizations of associated labor has not been developed, the draft law gives the working man the possibility of retail trade in various goods on his own initiative.

Considering that in practice individual municipalities have completely excluded the possibility of retail trade on a personal basis in their areas, the Executive Council decided to propose to the republican assembly that the law should be changed to exclude the provisions according to which the municipal assemblies can decide in which places, or parts of them, and in which villages such trade can be carried out and in which goods. The reason for this, among other things, is the fact that very few shops owned by citizens have been opened thus far. There are only about 60 of them in the republic, trading mainly in fruit and vegetables, a fact which is negatively reflected in the supply of the most important goods on the market.

The need for consistent implementation of the determined policy on employment was also taken into account during the preparation of the proposed changes in addenda to the law. It is thus proposed that the owner of the shop can use the supplementary work of no more than five workers, while the present law prevents the employment of other people in privately owned stores.

SERBIAN DELEGATES CRITICAL OF EMIGRATION REPORT

LD230339 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1145 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 22 Jul (TANJUG) -- The delegates of the Serbian Assembly today had a very ample agenda for their last sessions before the summer recess.

They adopted the long-term program of economic stabilization because it represents a realistic basis for overcoming the economic crisis. They also considered the report on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and concluded that the measures adopted by the Assembly last year were not being implemented as expected because emigration is still going on at the same rate. The introductory reports on these points of the agenda were submitted to the joint session by Miodrag Bogdanovic, vice president of the Serbian Executive Council, and Dr Borisav Jovic, vice president of the Serbian Assembly.

Recalling the essence of the conclusions adopted by the Serbian Assembly last year to prevent the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, Miodrag Bogdanovic emphasized that these conclusions were still socially valid and important today and that their consistent and responsible implementatin represented a great political obligation. In spite of the achieved results, the situation in Kosovo is not yet satisfactory and we are still far from being able to say that the activity of the Albanian nationalists and irredentists has been liquidated, Bogdanovic said. He illustrated this with the fact that in the first 6 months of this year there were 2,000 hostile slogans, 584 pamphlets, 13 sabotage actions, and 1 diversion, 58 attacks on officials of the organs of internal affairs and over 40 attacks on public transport vehicles. Through this activity, and in other ways, the enemy continues to create a climate of tension and uncertainty and threatens the secure and peaceful life of the working people and citizens of Kosovo, Bogdanovic said. He saw the emigration of Serve and Montenegrins from Kosovo as a key problem, not only for Kosovo but also for Serbia and the entire Yugoslav community.

In other words, the delegates believe that the measures and activities that have been undertaken are not in harmony with the results. They wonder why this should be so and demand that the measures designed to stop the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo be undertaken more energetically. This is possible only if the battle is transferred from the forums to the base, if declarative adoption of conclusions is replaced by deeds. Some delegates of the Serbian Assembly are not satisfied with the report. They think that it should explain how it is that some Albanians have up to a billion old dinars to purchase property from the Serbs and Montenegrins. They also believe that deeper ideo-political differentiation should be carried out in the organs of administration, the judiciary and prosecution.

This society-- the delegates believe -- must do everything to check emigration from Kosovo, as well as from the south of Serbia. Other measures, too, must be undertaken to prevent Albanian nationalists and irredentists from achieving their aim: an ethnically pure Kosovo. Had we started to deal with the phenomenon of emigration 10 years ago, when it first appeared, delegate Dusan Petrovic said, we would probably never have this debate or counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo today. The counterrevolutionary events were sobering because everything points to the danger of an ever-faster creation of an ethnically pure Kosovo.

The report does not provide an answer, the delegates say, to why the situation in Kosovo is as it is and who is responsible, why those who have left the property under pressure have not been compensated or why the property has not been returned to them. Some delegates from Kosovo, who spoke on the emigration, mentined every other reason except pressure. Although stating that the attempts through dirty and reactionary acts of the irredentists failed, thanks to progressive forces in Kosovo, many delegates in all three chambers were very critical of the report. They consider it incomplete and not really explanatory of the statistics. They especially asked about the measures that were mentioned in the conclusitons proposed today: What were they and what kind were they?

The changes in the announced legal normative acts are very slow and this irritates the people, Delegate Milos Srdjevic said, observing that it was necessary to overcome the obvious differences of views on these changes. The ever faster process of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins will not be checked unless the Constitution and the laws are strictly and efficaciously applied in the struggle against the irredentists, thus creating legal security and confidence among the citizens, for legality is an essential condition for their existence, Srdjevic said.

The delegates are concerned that there are still so many different views about the reasons for emigration and the impression is, Borivoje Vasic said, that the reasons are often listed in a schoollike fashion as demanded by the commission and as desired by someone who wants to justify his view of these problems, so that it is a question of which are the real reasons. In his view, the reasons were also evident earlier, but they were not always treated seriously. The people are not so much scared of occasional hostile attacks in public, but rather are concerned about the fact that these phenomena have been tolerated for such a long time. Delegate Miodrag Trifunovic warned that it would be a historic error to underestimate the problem of emigration from Kosovo, which is, one can say, also the essence of all other discussions.

The delegates also reproached the republican organs for the slow implementation of tasks. In this connection, Vojislav Micovic, member of the Serbian Executive Council, said that the Executive Council had prepared draft texts of the changes and addenda to several laws, such as the law on criminal sanctions, the criminal law, the law on real estate, and the law on expropriation. This means that the Executive Council did what was in keeping with its constitutional position and competencies.

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC, OTHER ISSUES

LD241948 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1913 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade 24 Jul (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session this evening, with President Mika Spiljak in the chair.

Discussing the tasks and activities in implementing economic stabilization, the SFRY Presidency endorsed the initiatives and actions in progress in organs and organizations of the federation in analyzing and promoting the political system of socialist self-management, stressing in this context that they should be accelerated.

At this session, too, the Presidency discussed the concluding part of the long-term ecohomic stabilization program and stressed once again the need for general social mobilization to implement this great task. Confidence was expressed that the working class, all working people and citizens, conscious of the efforts that await them in this context, will commit themselves with all their efforts to the implementation of this program.

The session also discussed implementation of the initiative of the Seventh Conference of the Nonaligned Countries for the participation of heads of state or government of UN member countries in the forthcoming regular session of the UN General Assembly, with the aim of providing an incentive to broader UN involvement in resolving world problems.

In line with this, the Presidency decided that Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, should head the Yugoslav delegation to the 38th session of the UN General Assembly.

The session also discussed other issues within the constitutional jurisdiction of the SFRY Presidency.

MOJSOV BEGINS WORKING VISIT IN FRG 24 JUL

LD241309 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1246 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] Bonn, 24 Jul (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has arrived in the Federal Republic of Germany for a working visit. The guest from Yugoslavia was met and welcomed at Nuremberg Airport by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs. Dragutin Rozman, Yugoslav ambassador in Bonn, was also present at the welcoming ceremony.

The talks between the two ministers, which are held alternately in both countries within the framework of the already traditional regular meetings, will encompass bilateral relations as well as topical international problems.

It is expected that this evening both ministers will attend the opening ceremony of the festival in Bayreuth.

ZVONE DRAGAN'S TALKS IN ETHIOPIA CONTINUE

LD212214 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1606 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, 21 Jul (TANJUG) -- Members of the Yugoslav economic delegation led by Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, have spent the past 2 days visiting a number of development projects in the interior of Ethiopia -- state farms, industrial plants, and an institute for training cadres for agriculture.

During these visits and in the talks held at the Central Planning Council, and particularly when the delegation was received by President Mengistu Haile Mariam, the delegation was able to acquaint itself with Ethiopia's achievements in the economic sphere, with its current development problems and the socioeconomic development plan for the next 10 years.

Specific possibilities for broadening bilateral economic cooperation in areas of mutual interest were examined with the Ethiopian partners.

Today, the two delegations continued their talks on questions of the long-term development orientation of Ethiopia and long-term bilateral cooperation in areas such as agriculture, energy, mining, communications, industry, scientific-technical cooperation and others.

SPOKESMAN ON LIFTING OF MARTIAL LAW IN POLAND

LD221217 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1126 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jul (TANJUG) -- Svetislav Vajovic, official spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, has made the following statement in reply to a question from the diplomatic editor of TANJUG in connection with the lifting of martial law in Poland:

"The lifting of martial law in Poland undoubtedly represents a positive development toward normalization of life in that friendly country.

We have stressed on several occasions that only the Polish people and their progressive forces should and could find solutions for overcoming the crisis in their country, without interference from any quarter. Consequently it is with understanding and sympathy that we watch and greet all efforts and activities of the Polish authorities and social and political forces aimed at the realization of these goals. This is in the interests of cooperation, security, relexation and peace in Europe and the world."

MARKOVIC GREETINGS TO POLAND'S JARUZELSKI

AU151759 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9/10 Jul 83 p 8

[Text] Belgrade -- Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent a telegram of greetings to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, on the occasion of his 60th birthday. The telegram says: "On behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and on my own behalf, I am sending you cordial greetings and best wishes for good health and success in your responsible task. I take the opportunity to express our belief that the friendly relations and equal cooperation between the LCY and the PZPR, as well as between our two socialist countries, will continue to successfully develop in the interest of the peoples of our countries in equal international cooperation, peace, social progress, and world socialism."